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ABYSSINIAN REQUEST FOR LOAN FROM LEAGUE ELIMINATED

DRAFT RESOLUTION DETAILS

COVENANT PRINCIPLES REAFFIRMED

MEXICAN DELEGATE DISAPPROVES OF WAY DISPUTE IS BEING HANDLED

Geneva, To-day.

It is understood that the Ethiopian resolution asking for a loan from the League was eliminated at a long meeting of the Bureau of the Assembly, sitting as a private committee last evening to examine the various resolutions submitted. The other Ethiopian resolution proclaiming that there be no recognition of the annexation by force of arms was covered by more than a general statement which is to be made.

The draft resolution, which will be submitted to the Assembly at the close of the session, reaffirms the principles of the Covenant, recognises that the League must be studied with a view to strengthening its authority, invites members to submit suggestions, and invites the co-ordination committee to recommend to the Governments the attitude they shall take on sanctions.

The Mexican delegate announced that he would abstain from voting because he disapproved of the handling of the dispute.—Reuter.

Geneva: It was revealed yesterday that Nicaragua's reason for notifying her resignation from the League is that the questions at present confronting the League are foreign to the permanent interests of the South American countries. Nicaragua fears that remaining a member of the League may draw her into other people's wars.—Reuter's Bulletin Service.

Geneva: After the conclusion of yesterday's debate the League of Nations Drafting Committee met to consider the drawing up of a draft resolution for raising sanctions. After a long discussion the Committee entrusted the Assembly President, M. van Zeeland, with the task of drawing up a text for submission to the Bureau this morning.

DRAMATIC SUICIDE
A sensational incident without precedent in the history of the League of Nations occurred during the session of the League Assembly yesterday when a revolver shot was suddenly heard near the diplomatic box while the English translation of the speech of the Spanish Foreign Minister, Senor Barcia, was being read.

The delegates, thinking an attempt at assassination was being made, sprang to their feet in alarm, but (Continued on Page 12).

SIR ERIC PHIPPS ON LEAVE
London, To-day.—Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador in Berlin, left for London on Thursday night on leave. He will probably remain here for about three weeks.—British Wireless Service.

LORD OXFORD INJURED
Fall From Horse During O.T.C. Operations

London, To-day.—A serious accident befell the 20-year-old Earl of Oxford and Asquith, grandson of the famous statesman and of Margot, Lady Oxford, when during operations of the Oxford University Officers' Training Corps near Aldershot yesterday he was thrown from his horse and removed unconscious to hospital, where it was found he was suffering from a fractured jaw and concussion.—British Wireless Service.

Banknotes In Circulation
The following returns of the amount of banknotes in circulation and of Hong Kong Government Certificates of Indebtedness, deposited with the Crown Agents and Straits Government valued at \$3,284,000; Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.: Average amount, \$3,569,538; Government Certificates of Indebtedness, \$2,829,500 (in addition \$21,872,385); Government Certificates of Indebtedness, \$3,200,000, deposited with the Crown Agents (in addition sterling securities are deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$753,650); Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank

average amount, \$130,448,636; Government Certificates of Indebtedness, \$12,235,534.65 (in addition securities are deposited with the Crown Agents and Straits Government valued at \$3,284,000); Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.: Average amount, \$3,569,538; Government Certificates of Indebtedness, \$2,829,500 (in addition \$21,872,385); Government Certificates of Indebtedness, \$3,200,000, deposited with the Crown Agents (in addition sterling securities are deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$753,650); Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank

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BRITAIN'S GREAT DAY AT WIMBLEDON

ALL-BRITISH DOUBLES FINAL TO-DAY

VON CRAMM'S MISFORTUNE

London, To-day.

The fates conspired yesterday to spoil what promised to be one of the greatest Wimbledon Singles Finals and enabled Fred Perry, the reigning champion, to become the first man to win the All-England Championship three years in succession since H. L. Doherty won the title from 1902 to 1906, both years inclusive.

Perry beat Baron Gottfried von Cramm, last year's finalist, in 40 minutes by 6-1, 6-1, 6-0.

Von Cramm was seized with an attack of cramp in the right leg shortly before the start of the match, and then strained a muscle in his right thigh during his first service in the second game of the match. From then onwards he limped about helplessly, either sending the ball into the net or hitting out of the court, thus making Fred Perry's task very easy.

Although Von Cramm was in great pain, he pluckily continued, though he was frequently hopelessly beaten and was unable to reach his opponent's shots.

The first game went to deuce 10 times before Von Cramm won it.

At the conclusion of the match Fred Perry said he had never played better in his life.

Great Britain caused a major sensation in the Semi-Final Round of the Men's Doubles Championship when C. E. Hare, a young Warwickshire player and one of the most promising players in England, and F. H. D. Tuckey, the British Davis Cup pair, avenged last year's defeat in the same round at the hands of Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn (U.S.), holders in 1929 and 1930, by winning a gruelling encounter by 7-5, 6-4, 3-6, 11-9.

There will now be an all-British final, the first since 1913, when H. Roper-Barrett and C. P. Dixon (Gt. Britain) beat J. C. Park and A. E. Beamish (Gt. Britain).

ANGLO-U.S. FINAL
The Final of the Ladies' Doubles Championship will be an Anglo-American affair as Miss (Continued on Page 12)

**F. A. DONATE \$5,000 TO
MEMORIAL FUND**

London, To-day.—The Football Association has made a donation of \$5,000 to the King George V National Memorial Fund, which now amounts to \$138,000.—British Wireless Service.

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Fred Perry, right, established a post-war record at Wimbledon yesterday when he won the Singles championship for the third time in succession, beating Baron Gottfried von Cramm (Germany) with the loss of only two games. He is here seen with Wilmer Allison, left, who was surprisingly eliminated in the Men's Doubles Championship yesterday.

JAPANESE OLYMPIC CREW BEATEN

ZURICH AND LEANDER IN THE FINAL

Heidelberg, To-day.

The weather was dull yesterday, with an occasional head wind blowing and the fall of the Japanese, after their remarkable accomplishments, against Zurich, caused disappointment to one of the races.

Zurich is one of the best crews seen in the Regatta and the final between them and Leander Rowing Club should be very exciting. The latter rowed beautifully against Boston and had the race in their pockets after the first half-mile.

There were three American crews in the semi-finals of the Thames Challenge Cup. Tabor beat Quintin easily, the time being 7 mins. 45 secs., Browne-Nichols beat St. Catherine's by 1 1/4 lengths in 7 mins. 47 secs., and Kent School beat Imperial College by three-quarters of a length in 7 mins. 38 secs.

Rifli, Switzerland, who is favoured to retain the Diamond Sculls, easily beat Warren in the semi-final, the time being 9 mins. 25 secs. In the other semi-final Tyler beat Winstone easily, taking 9 mins. 32 secs. over the course.

Two Cambridge crews, Clare and First Trinity, will meet in the final of the Ladies' Plate. (Continued on Page 12)

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MITCHELL-INNES BACK TO FORM

Scores 207 For Oxford
At Reigate

HILL AND MAYER SHINE
AT EDGASTON

London, To-day.

N. S. Mitchell-Innes, who topped the Oxford University batting averages last season, scored his first century of the current season when he knocked up 207 against Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI at Reigate. To enable his side to total 359 in the first innings and subsequently to win by nine wickets.

J. H. Dyson also played a prominent part in the University's victory, taking 6 wickets for 48 runs in the first innings while F. C. de Saram, the Indian Blue from Ceylon, was the only one in the losing team who was able to offer any resistance against the Oxford attack, scoring 85 runs.

Rain interfered with the Warwick-Northants match and only two innings were played. Hill knocking up a century for Warwick who won on first innings, while Mayer took 5 for 19 to dismiss Northants for a paltry 87 runs.

Results, as cabled by Reuter, were as follow:—

At Birmingham, Warwick took first innings points from Northamptonshire. Warwick: 254 for 7 dec. (Hill 147, not out). Northants: 87 (Mayer 5 for 19).

At Reigate, Oxford University beat Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI by 9 wickets. Oxford: 359 (No. S. Mitchell-Innes 207) and 22 for 1. Mr. Leveson-Gower's XI: 183 (J. H. Dyson 6 for 48) and 195 (F. C. de Saram 85).

At Taunton, Somerset drew with Surrey. Surrey: 196 (Wellard 5 for 63). Somerset: 38 for 8. There was no play on the third day on account of rain.

(Continued on Page 12)

IRISH ACADEMY HONOUR FOR GERMAN PROFESSOR

Dublin, To-day.—Professor Ernst Wahle, of Heidelberg University, has been made an honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, in the section of Belles Lettres.—Trans-Ocean Service.

WEATHER REPORT

Cloudy, with rain later, and south-westerly winds freshening later from the south-west and west, is the forecast for to-day, as issued by the Royal Observatory this morning.

WANG CHUNG-HUI IN SHANGHAI

PENDING VISIT TO CANTON DENIED

Shanghai, To-day.—Mr. Wang Chung-hui is expected at Shanghai from Nanking to-day. He will stay in Shanghai for three or four days to meet Mr. Tang Shao-yi, and discuss the South-west situation. The Chinese report that Mr. Wang is going to Canton on July 7 is denied.—Reuter.

NEW LOCARNO MEETING

THREE POWERS IN CLOSE CONTACT

Geneva, To-day.

The British Foreign Minister, Mr. Anthony Eden, entertained at dinner the French and Belgian Foreign Ministers, MM. Delbos and Van Zeeland, on Thursday night, after which a communique was issued, stating that as a result of the conversations it had been agreed that there will be a further Locarno meeting of the Powers represented at the March meeting in London. It is desirable to discuss the present situation at an early date.

It is understood that the recent talks of the three Powers have revealed a closer approximation of views than has ever previously been reached.—Reuter.

ART EXHIBITION IN HAMBURG

Great Show Promised In Autumn

"CHINA MAIL" SPECIAL
Hamburg, To-day.

"German Art in 1936, the Year of the Olympiad," is the title of a great art exhibition to be opened by the Art Society in Hamburg. The exhibition will be held from July to September.

The Art Society is receiving great support from the State Art Union, and the greatest German artists will show sculptures and paintings.—Trans-Ocean Service.

BOMB OUTRAGES IN SPAIN

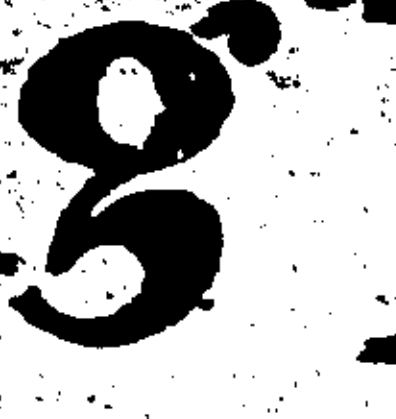
COMMUNAL VIOLENCE CONTINUES

Madrid, To-day.

Bomb outrages and revolver battles between Fascists and Socialists have disturbed the city during the past 24 hours. A new building in a main street was blown up by four bombs at midday yesterday. Bombs exploded in a working-class suburb on Thursday night causing considerable damage.

Two Fascists were murdered and a third seriously wounded in a cafe in the centre of the city yesterday morning.—Reuter's Bulletin Service.

The Newspaper Enterprise Ltd.
China Mail Building.



Sporting Page

R.E.S. WYATT STILL IN RUNNING FOR ENGLAND TEST CAPTAINCY

2 "HAT-TRICKS" FOR LEE WAI TONG

ROUSING WELCOME GIVEN OLYMPIC TEAM

RIFLE CORPS TROUNCED 8 TO 3 IN RANGOON

DETAILS are at hand concerning the All-China Olympic football team's arrival and their subsequent first match in Rangoon, when they beat a British Army side by 8 goals to 3, news of which was published in these columns a week ago. The All-China team arrived on June 23 and were met by 15,000 Overseas Chinese.

The streets were packed to overflowing and the police were out in almost full strength to deal with the enormous crowds which flocked to the main thoroughfare to witness the team's journey to their temporary headquarters.

The tourists played their first game on June 25, when they met the King's Royal Rifle Corps, winning by 8 goals to 3, Lee Wai-tong, the All-China captain, netting on six occasions, while Suen Kam-shun and Tam Kong-pak scored the remaining two goals.

The opening minutes of the game were fraught with excitement. Lee Wai-tong forcing himself through in a brilliant solo effort to open the scoring with a grand goal. The Royal Rifles counter-attacked and Pau Ka-ping was given a very busy time in goal, although Lee Tin-sang and Mak Shui-hon, the two backs, covered their charge well.

Pan Surprised
Ten minutes from the start Lee Wai-tong scored another characteristic goal, but the Royal Rifles surprised the visitors when their inside-right beat Pau Ka-ping with a long drive.

Just before the interval, Tam Kong-pak came into the picture, being featured in a clever dribbling bout together with Lee Wai-tong, the latter eventually hooking the ball over one of the two opposing backs' head for Tam to dash in and head the third goal.
(Continued on Page 9)

K.C.C. DEFEATED AT HOME

Army Secure Their First Win

The Army Tennis Club secured their first win in four matches in the "D" Division of the Lawn Tennis League when they beat the Kowloon Cricket Club on the latter's courts by 5½ sets to 3½.

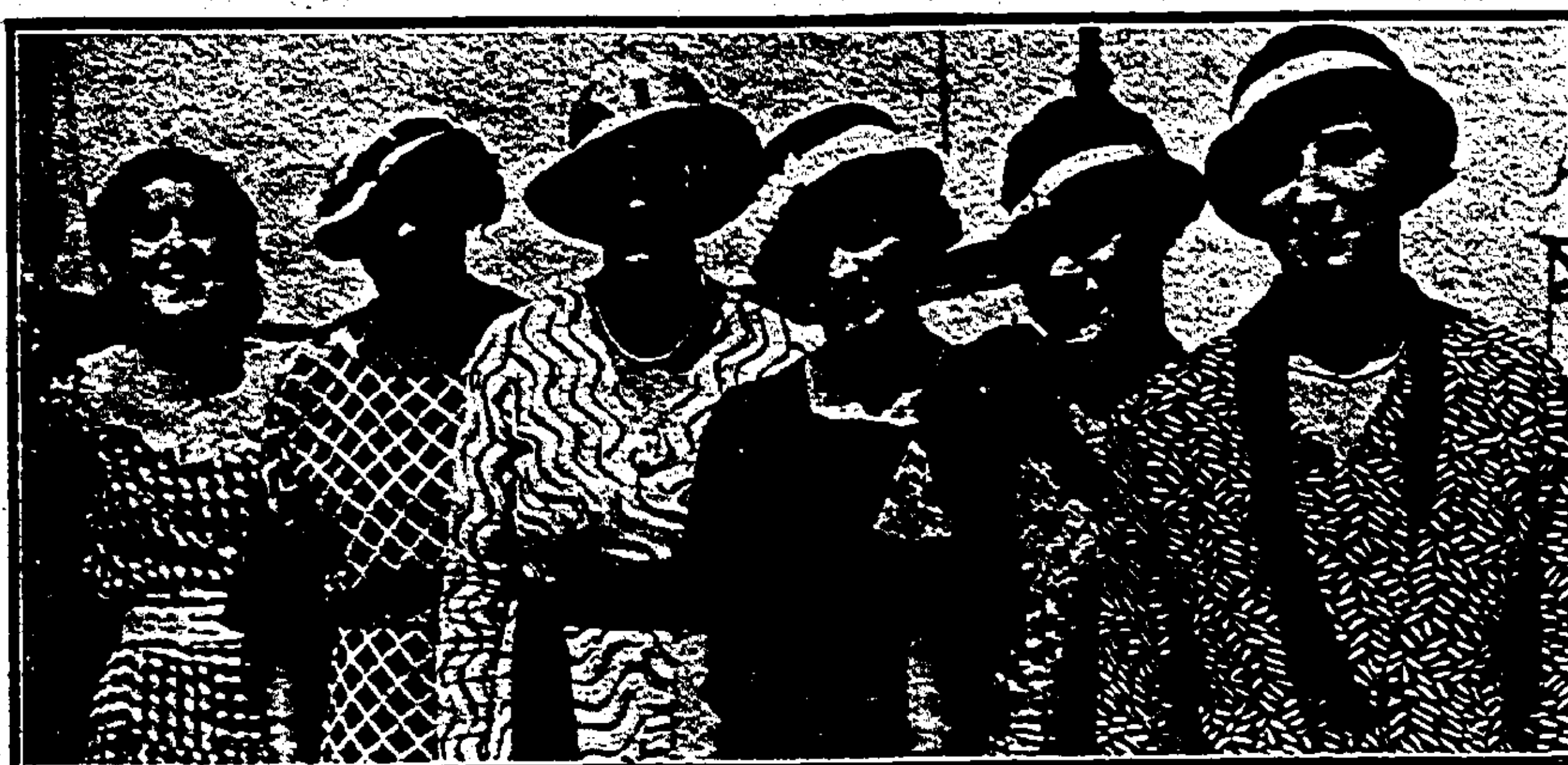
W. W. Hirst and E. Abraham (K.C.C.)
lost to Sgt. McAlindor and Sgt. Pockham 5-7
beat Cpl. Lawrence and W. O. Imrie 7-5
lost to Sgt. Brammon and Pte. Worsfold 4-6
A. E. Perry and H. Crab (K.C.C.)
beat McAlindor and Pockham 7-5
lost to Lawrence and Imrie 5-6
beat Brammon and Worsfold 6-3
A. Spary and C. Blum (K.C.C.)
lost to McAlindor and Pockham 2-6
lost to Lawrence and Imrie 2-6
drew with Brammon and Worsfold 6-6

RADIO TROUNCE K.I.T.C.

G. M. Khan and F. Khan Halve One Set

The Radio Sports Club secured their third win in four matches in the "D" Division of the Lawn Tennis League, yesterday when they trounced the Kowloon Indians Tennis Club by 8½ sets to half a set on the latter's courts at King's Park.

G. M. Khan and A. Khan (K.I.T.C.)
drew with W. J. Chanson and M. H. Hassan 6-6
lost to M. Sheriff and D. Leonard 3-6
lost to G. Singh and Karnail Singh 0-6
M. Khan and M. Hassan (K.I.T.C.)
lost to Chanson and Hassan 4-6
lost to Sheriff and Leonard 1-6
lost to Singh and Singh 2-6
A. Azen and Jahan Dad (K.I.T.C.)
lost to Chanson and Hassan 0-6
lost to Sheriff and Leonard 0-6
lost to Singh and Singh 4-6



Members of the 1933 British Wightman Cup team, all of whom were eliminated from the Women's Singles Championship at Wimbledon during the past fortnight. From left to right are Miss M. C. Scriven, Miss Betty Nuttall, Mrs. L. C. R. Mitchell (did not compete), Miss Freda James, Miss Mary Healey and Miss Dorothy Round, the 1934 champion.

SHEPHERD'S BOWLS WIN

At the Hong Kong Electric Club yesterday J. Shepherd beat A. R. Dallas by 21 shots to 10 after 22 heads in the Second Round of the Open Singles Lawn Bowls Championship.

U.S. DAVIS CUP TEAM ARRIVE IN ENGLAND

MAKE AUSTRALIA FAVOURITES

INTERESTING FORECAST BY "BITSY" GRANT

London, June 10.
America's lawn tennis players have arrived. They are not in the least distressed by the fact that Australia beat them in the Davis Cup-tie. They think we shall suffer the same fate. But they will not bet on it.

There are five players in the party under the avuncular care of Wilmer Allison.

Newcomers are Bryan Grant, 25, and Hal Surface, 22. Others are Donald Budge, 22, and Gene Mako, 22; a couple, brimful of mischief and leg-pulling.

The newcomers.
I saw the new chums, Grant and Surface, in their bedroom at Grosvenor House to-day. Grant, they called him "Bitty" because he is only 5ft. 4in. high—called
(Continued on Page 9)

ARSENAL TRANSFER HILL AND ROGERS

International Goes To Blackpool

London, June 10.
Arsenal yesterday transferred Frank Hill, their Scottish international wing-half, to Blackpool, and E. Rogers, the Welsh amateur international winger, to Newcastle United.

Arsenal paid Aberdeen £3,000 for Hill in May 1932. The previous year Hill played for Scotland against Ireland and Wales, and he also appeared for the Scottish League against the Football League in the same season.

Rogers joined Arsenal from Wrexham in January last year.

LEAGUE III (NORTH) CUP DRAW

The draw for the first round of the Northern Section Challenge Cup, made in London yesterday, is: Rotherham Utd. v. Halifax Tn.; Lincoln City v. Hartlepool Utd.; Gateshead v. Darlington; York City v. Hull City; Mansfield Tn. v. Port Vale; Tranmere Rovers v. Chester; Wrexham v. N. Brighton Crewe Alex.; Stockport County; Accrington Stanley v. Carlisle Utd.; Oldham v. Barrow; Southport v. Rochdale.

SHANGHAI WANT LOCAL BOWLERS BEFORE OCTOBER

DRAWS FOR OPEN TOURNAMENTS

GRIMMITT TO ENCOUNTER RAMSEY

At a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association held yesterday in the Board Room of the South China Morning Post, Mr. C. B. Hosking, Hon. Secretary, informed the meeting that he had received a letter from the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association stating that the dates suggested for the Interport games were not suitable, owing to bad light and climatic conditions and that the latest the Hong Kong team should arrive in Shanghai was September.

Mr. Hosking further told the meeting that he had again circulated the different clubs notifying them of this and asking that the names of those able to make the trip, if selected, be sent to him before July 25.

The draw for the different competitions was also made last night and resulted as follows:

MONDAY, JULY 6
Open Singles
A. S. Russell v. A. Hyde-Lay, at K.D.R.C.
W. Mulcahy v. G. N. Mitchell, at Rectorio
P. E. Knight v. C. Champlover, at H.K.F.C.
A. S. Gomes v. B. Basso, at K.B.G.C.
D. Ramjahn v. J. E. Noronha, at K.C.C.
M. R. Abbas v. W. K. Way, at Tai-koo.
A. E. Carey v. J. F. Lunny, at C.C.C.
W. V. Field v. A. M. Omar, at L.R.C.
OPEN PAIRS
W. Greig and J. C. Meyer v. A. E. Coates and J. Cavanagh, at C.S.C.C.

TUESDAY, JULY 7
C. H. Basso v. J. E. Henson, at K.D.R.C.
A. E. Coates v. W. Mair, at C.S.C.C.
A. W. Grimmer v. J. V. Ramsey, at H.K.F.C.
J. Shepherd v. J. D. Thomson, at C.C.C.
L. A. Gutierrez v. N. J. Bebbington, at K.B.G.C.
W. E. Wednesbury, JULY 8
R. G. Craig v. A. M. Holland, at Rectorio
H. F. Rosario v. J. Fraser, at K.D.R.C.
J. M. Jack v. H. A. Alves, at K.B.G.C.

OPEN PAIRS
J. E. Noronha and F. X. da Silva v. L. Glendenning and J. Shepherd, at K.C.C.

MONDAY, JULY 13
OPEN PAIRS
C. G. Silva and C. Roza Pereira v. J. Landolt and D. Ramjahn v. J. E. Henson and S. A. Bright, at K.D.R.C.
(Continued on Page 9)

YESTERDAY'S POLO MATCH POSTPONED

The polo match arranged for yesterday between the Nomads and the Royal Welch Fusiliers in the American High Handicap Tournament was unavoidably postponed until this afternoon, as the rain which fell yesterday morning left the ground at Boudary Street unfit for play. To-day's match is scheduled to commence at 5.15 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN RUGBY LEAGUE PLAYERS TO GET £15

Big Increase For Test Matches Against English Team

London, June 8. — Players chosen to represent Australia in the Rugby League tests against England are to receive £15 a match as against eight guineas on the previous tour.

They will, in addition, receive an allowance of 16s. week-days and 7s. 6d. Sundays for the period they are away from home, and be housed free before and after the matches.

VOLUNTEERS AND PUI CHING MEET TO-DAY

Costa Nursing An Injured Knee

CANTON TEAM WILL PROVE STIFF OBSTACLE

The undefeated record of the Volunteers stands in grave danger of being shattered to-day when they encounter the Pui-ching Academy in their Baseball League game at Causeway Bay, for although the Volunteers have to date shown vast improvement, it is feared, that Pui-ching will be just good enough to beat them.

The Volunteers are somewhat handicapped by the absence of Costa, who is nursing an injured knee sustained in the last League game though Hussain will return to his original position at third-base. Abbas, who played a good game at third-base recently, will take over Costa's position and the rest of the infield is unchanged. Hassan has been brought into the team at centre-field.

These forced changes have not weakened the team to any great extent, and it is again on Bowen and Wing Lee, pitcher and catcher respectively, that the chances of the Volunteers keeping their record intact will depend.

(Continued on Page 9)

VELSHEDA'S EASY VICTORY

Endeavour Beaten In Race To Southend

London, June 10.
The annual race from Harwich to Southend yesterday was a long drawn-out affair, Mr. R. W. L. Stephenson's Velsheda, the winning boat, taking over eight hours to cover the course of 4 5/8 miles. When Velsheda finished Mr. H. A. Andraese's Endeavour was about a mile astern, and Mr. Hugh F. Paul's Astra was not in sight. Velsheda's finishing time was 8h. 10m. 12s.

SOUTHEND F.C.'S NEW FORWARD

Southend United F. C. have signed Egan, an inside forward, from Brighton and Hove Albion. Twenty-three years old, Egan stands 5ft 9½in and weighs 12st.

SELECTED LEADER OF NORTH IN TRIAL

YOUTH AND EXPERIENCE IN TWO TEAMS

WARBURTON GIVEN RECOGNITION

(By Howard Marshall)

London, June 8.
THE teams to take part in the Test Trial match, North v. South, beginning at Lord's on Saturday next, were announced yesterday. The selectors have done their best to make this trial match both interesting and valuable. It is difficult to see how the chosen teams could be improved upon, though here and there we may find ground for a little amicable argument.

Is it not rather a waste of opportunity, for example, to give Wyatt the captaincy of the North team? I do not intend this as a criticism of Wyatt in any sense, but we know his capabilities as a leader in representative cricket. The title of this fixture may be the North v. South, but it is, in fact, primarily a trial match, with the Australian tour in view, and undoubtedly the selectors' most urgent need is to find the best possible captain.

They would, therefore, have been justified, I think, in transposing one of the captains from the South—Turnbull, Robins, or Holmes—and given him a chance to show his mettle on a big occasion. As it is only one new captain will be tested, and this, it seems to me, is a pity. The choice of Wyatt, though, has its significance.

It suggests two things—first, that Wyatt is still strongly in the running for the captaincy in Australia, and, second, that the selectors do not consider A. B. Sellers, of Yorkshire, a good enough player. Whether the value of Sellers' undoubted ability as a leader would offset his alleged deficiencies as a batsman is a very nice point. This match would have been the ideal occasion for trying it out.

Warburton Selected

It would be ungrateful to labour this argument, however, and the selectors have certainly managed to contrive a judicious blend of youth and experience. Perhaps their most interesting choice is Warburton, the young Lancashire League all-rounder, a lively medium-paced bowler, and an excellent batsman and field.

(Continued on Page 9)

FOUR JOCKEYS FALL

MANCHESTER MEET ACCIDENT

FAVOURITE BROUGHT DOWN

London, June 8.
Several jockeys were injured at Manchester on Saturday, including J. Dines and the Earl of Derby's jockey, R. Perryman.

In the last race, the Wolverton Plate, Cercaphus fell with H. Gunn after going half a mile, and brought down the favourite, Amazon's Model, ridden by Dines. Perryman's mount Battels, and St. Blanche, ridden by A. Richardson, fell over the fallen horses.

The four jockeys were taken to the hospital on the course. Gunn and Richardson were not hurt, but Dines was found to have received severe injuries to his back, as well as concussion. Perryman also had concussion.

Cercaphus, the horse that fell first, broke a leg. The stewards of the meeting held an inquiry, and agreed that none of the jockeys was at fault.

POLISH TEAM FOR LONDON

Warsaw, June 9.—Wladislaw F.C. the Polish team which beat Chelsea by a goal to nil at Crakow during the London club's recent tour, will visit England during the autumn, according to reports here. Wladislaw will probably meet Chelsea at Stamford Bridge in November.

MANY ENTRIES IN EUROPEAN Y AQUATIC GALA

Sixteen Ladies In Three Events!

MEN'S SECTION ALSO WELL SUPPORTED

(By "CRAWL")

The European Y.M.C.A. will hold their first swimming gala next Wednesday night when an attractive programme of eight events will be featured by heavy entries from the Ladies' Section, no less than 16 competitors having entered for the three Ladies' events.

The Men's entry list is not yet closed, and at least two heats in each event will be necessary.

The following are the entries for the Ladies' events:

50 Yards Free Style Age. H'Cap—Mrs. Burke, Miss P. George, Miss W. George, Mrs. Sissons, Mrs. Turpin and Mrs. Eyles.
25 Yards Free Style H'Cap—Miss King, Miss Bigg-Weather, Miss Featherstonhaugh, Miss Hazel, Miss Luckin.
Novices 25 Yards Scratch—Mrs. Addison, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Orford and Mrs. Dixey-Beal.

Among those who will be seen in the Men's events are H. G. Lange, F. Anslow, G. Milne, E. Fowler, S. Fowler, A. Leppard, J. Arnold and B. Goldman.

WELSH ASSOCIATION MAY DEFEY A.B.A.

Holding Tourney In Close Season

London, June 8.
The Welsh Boxing Association may defy the A.B.A. and decide a match with a Hungarian team at Cardiff on Friday, which has been banned by the Council of the A.B.A.

The event is for charity, and it is understood that objection has been taken to it because it is within the close season under A.B.A. rules. According to the governing body, no tournament may be held between May 1 and September 30 without the sanction of the Council.

The Welsh Association have their own rules, and gave their permission for the competition to be held.

CRAIGENGOWER CONTINUE IN WINNING VEIN

Defeat Police In "D" Division

SIXTH CONSECUTIVE WIN OF SEASON

Craigengower Cricket Club continued in winning vein in the "D" Division of the Lawn Tennis League yesterday, when they defeated the Police Recreation Club by 6 sets to 3 at Happy Valley.

This was Craigengower's sixth consecutive win and it now seems as if nothing will stop them from winning the championship.

A. Kitchell and A. B. Hamson (C.C.C.)
beat A. R. F. Major and L. H. C. Calthrop 6-2
beat C. Baker and C. Smith 6-2
beat G. Carruthers and C. Pile 6-4
H. Cheung and G. Chua (C.C.C.)
beat Major and Calthrop 6-1
beat Baker and Smith 6-3
lost to Carruthers and Pile 5-7
T. Locke and A. K. Ismail (C.C.C.)
beat Major and Calthrop 6-0
lost to Baker and Smith 4-6
lost to Carruthers and Pile 2-6

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

K.I.T.C.	½	Radio	8½
C.C.C.	6	Police	3
S.C.A.A.	7½	L.R.C.	1½
K.C.C.	3½	Army	5½

SOUTH CHINA WIN AT HOME

Indian R.C. Lose In "D" Division

South China recorded an easy victory in the "D" Division of the Lawn Tennis League yesterday when they beat the Indian Recreation Club at home by 7½ sets to 1½.

P. Kwok and T. K. Tang (S.C.A.A.)
beat M. L. Razack and A. K. Minn 6-2
beat M. Hassan and A. M. Eum-Jahn 6-3
beat T. Ali and S. M. Ramjahn 6-3
C. E. Wong and C. M. Tenzar (S.C.A.A.)
lost to Razack and Minn 4-6
drew with Hassan and Ramjahn 6-6
beat Ali and Ramjahn 6-2
J. Mok and Y. L. Kwan (S.C.A.A.)
beat Razack and Minn 6-3
beat Hassan and Ramjahn 6-3
beat Ali and Ramjahn 6-3

"D" Division League Table To Date

	Sets	A	Pts
C.C.C.	6-6	0	36
S.C.A.A.	5-4	1	32
Radio S.C.A.	4-2	1	24
P.R.C.	4-2	2	18
L.R.C.	4-2	2	17
K.I.T.C.	6-1	1	15½
Army T.C.	4-1	3	15½
K.C.C.	5-1	4	17
C.B.A.	4-0	3	1

Totals 42 28 2 189 189 42

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MR 2072—Poor Little Angelina	London.
Please Believe Me.	Accor: Band.
MR 2075—It's Raining In California	Billy Cotton.
Alone At A Table.	
MR 2071—La Lacumba	London Accor: Band.
Dancing Romany.	
MR 2066—Musical Comedy	Jack Wilson (Piano).
Memories	

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ERNEST TYLDESLEY'S LAST COUNTY MATCH GROIN TROUBLE ENDS MEMORABLE CAREER

WATSON AT HIS BEST FOR LANCASHIRE

POLLARD DELIGHTS CROWD

(By Thomas Moulton)

Manchester, June 9.

A SHADOW fell on Iddon's benefit match here this afternoon. Ernest Tyldesley, who had turned amateur with the intention of helping his county whenever he may be needed, suffered while batting a recurrence of the groin trouble that hindered him so much last season, and was unable to field in the second innings.

He intends to bat again if he is called upon.

I learn, however, from Capt. Howard, the Lancashire secretary, that Tyldesley has decided not to continue in first-class cricket after the present match. So ends a memorable career. Tyldesley contributed 22 to a score of 304 to-day. This substantial Lancashire total was in reply to Surrey's 161, so that Lancashire led on the first innings by 143.

Surrey began their second knock as well as they had done the first, Sandham and Gregory putting on 81 for the opening stand, but the other batsman made hardly any improvement on their earlier form, and when stumps were drawn they were 122 for three. Thus they require 21 to avert the innings defeat.

Watson At His Best

Lancashire were 61 for the loss of Washbrook when play was resumed this morning. Watson and Iddon lifted the score to 95 before Gover took Iddon's off ball, and then Watson, with Paynter for partner, proceeded to make his first hundred of the season.

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICA'S CUP CHALLENGER IS LAUNCHED

ENDEAVOUR II AT GOSPORT

POSTSMOUTH HARBOUR SHIPS DRESSED OVERALL

Portsmouth, June 9.

All ships in Portsmouth harbour were dressed over-all this afternoon when Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith's new yacht Endeavour II was launched from Messrs. Camper and Nicholson's yard at Gosport. Although he has not yet challenged, Mr. Sopwith hopes to capture the America's Cup with her next year.

Mrs. Sopwith, who named the vessel, said as she smashed a bottle of champagne against the yacht's side: "I wish you the very best of luck."

At the same instant, her 34-year-old son, resident in his sailor uniform, piped his whistle shrilly from the deck of the Endeavour. He was the only member of the Sopwith family aboard. As the graceful blue and white hull shot swiftly down the slipway and took the water, thousands of people gathered at the water-side gave a rousing cheer, and every steamer in the harbour joined in a salute of sirens.

As soon as the Endeavour II was afloat she was dressed with flags. The Revenge and Curacao, on the other side of the harbour, formed a striking background to the gay scene.

"A Very Fine Yacht"
"She's certainly a 'very fine yacht,'" Mr. Sopwith said. "I see quite a lot of difference between her and Endeavour I. I have no challenge yet. We will have to see how she goes first." The crowd stood for hours admiring her lines. Expert opinion appeared to be that she was an even better yacht than her namesake, and likely to be very fast in a strong breeze.

To-morrow she will be pulled up on the slips, and the task of stepping her mast will be commenced. Her first race will probably be sailed at Falmouth on June 24.

Endeavour II has a water-line length of 87 feet and a displacement of 164 tons. The first Endeavour, now owned by Mr. H. A. Andreae, is 83 feet long on the water-line, and has a 143 tons displacement. Both yachts have the same sail area—7,550 square feet.

JOHNNY M'GRORY'S TITLE PROSPECTS

Johnny M'Grory's defeat of Benny Sharkey, of Newcastle, should have heightened the financial aspect of the Scottish featherweight champion's British title bout with Nel Tarleton, of Liverpool. M'Grory's victory was doubly welcome after the series of most strenuous encounters in which he had engaged with varying fortune.



Primo Carnera, a battered hulk, limped to the ropes in the ninth round of his Brooklyn bout with LeRoy Haynes (in background) as referee Arthur Donovan stood with his hand upraised to stop the fight. Temporary paralysis of "Da Preema's" left leg caused the big Italian to say "Nough" and the verdict on the record became a technical knockout for Haynes.

GEORGE COOK WANTS TO COMPLETE JUBILEE VETERAN FULLY SUPPORTED BY HIS WIFE

London, June 8.

THIRTY-NINE years old George Cook, the Peter Pan of boxing, winked with a partly closed left eye and grinned. "I just want one more fight," he said. "If I don't win it I will retire. I have been fighting for 23½ years, since I was 16 and began my career with a 20 round contest against Jim Tracey."

"I want to try and make my jubilee—25 years in the ring. You can challenge Jim Wilde, Tommy Farr, or Walter Neusel for me. I don't care who it is. Mrs. Cook wanted me to retire on Saturday, when I was knocked out by Ben Foord at Cardiff, but she's with me now. You ask her."

Mrs. Cook, who has managed George and his fights for years, smiled.

"George is O.K.," she said. "I'm the one who's laid out. I have only just come out of hospital after an operation. I don't know what the Sister will say."

Heat Of Moment
"I should have stayed in bed, but I just had to see George fight, and the shock of seeing him knocked out was too much for me."

"It is the second time it happened to him in his life, and he has had well over 300 fights."

"In the heat of the moment I said, 'Retire, George,' but now I agree with him. It was a rotten night, rain, cold, a small crowd and a knockout. I don't want George to go out like that."

Gallant Victor
"I want to thank Ben for the gallant way he behaved after he had knocked George out."

"He did not dance with joy, but just looked astonished at what he had done. Then, ignoring the applause he was getting, Ben went over to George, picked him up and carried him to his corner."

LAWN TENNIS BY A MASTER

Henri Cochet's First Publication

London, June 10.

When three years ago Henri Cochet decided that there was money in lawn tennis, Wimbledon lost a great personality. He was one of the best exponents of the game we have had in recent years.

Now he has put his extensive knowledge into a book (The Art of Lawn Tennis, Jarrolds, 6s.). Textbooks usually are dull. Cochet's is more than interesting. The "rabbit" and the average player can learn much from Cochet's teaching, particularly the cinematograph of the various strokes.

A book for the lawn tennis player to study, and study well.

BRITISH BOXERS FOR AMERICA

Dave McCleave Badly Injured

SEQUEL TO TITLE BOUT WITH KILRAIN

(By HAROLD LEWIS)

London, June 9.

There is very prospect of Dave McCleave and Harry Mizler going to the United States later in the year. When McCleave lost his British welter-weight championship to Jake Kilrain in Glasgow last week, Mr. Victor Berliner, manager of McCleave and Mizler, expected the negotiations, which opened a week or two ago, to end. America, however, is apparently still very interested, and I expect to hear within two or three days that arrangements have been completed for Mr. Berliner to take the two boxers to the United States.

"McCleave has gone to Brighton for a couple of weeks' holiday and rest," Mr. Berliner told me yesterday. "He has been X-rayed, and serious injuries to the breast-bone have been located."

He is coming up to London on Thursday for further examination. I expect him to be out of the ring for at least six weeks as the result of the injuries he sustained in his fight with Kilrain."

PHENOMENAL NUMBER OF INJURIES

Blackburn Rovers, who have been relegated to the Second Division, lost £2,579 last season. The club's debit balance is now £22,297. The annual report attributes relegation largely to the phenomenal number of injuries at the critical period.

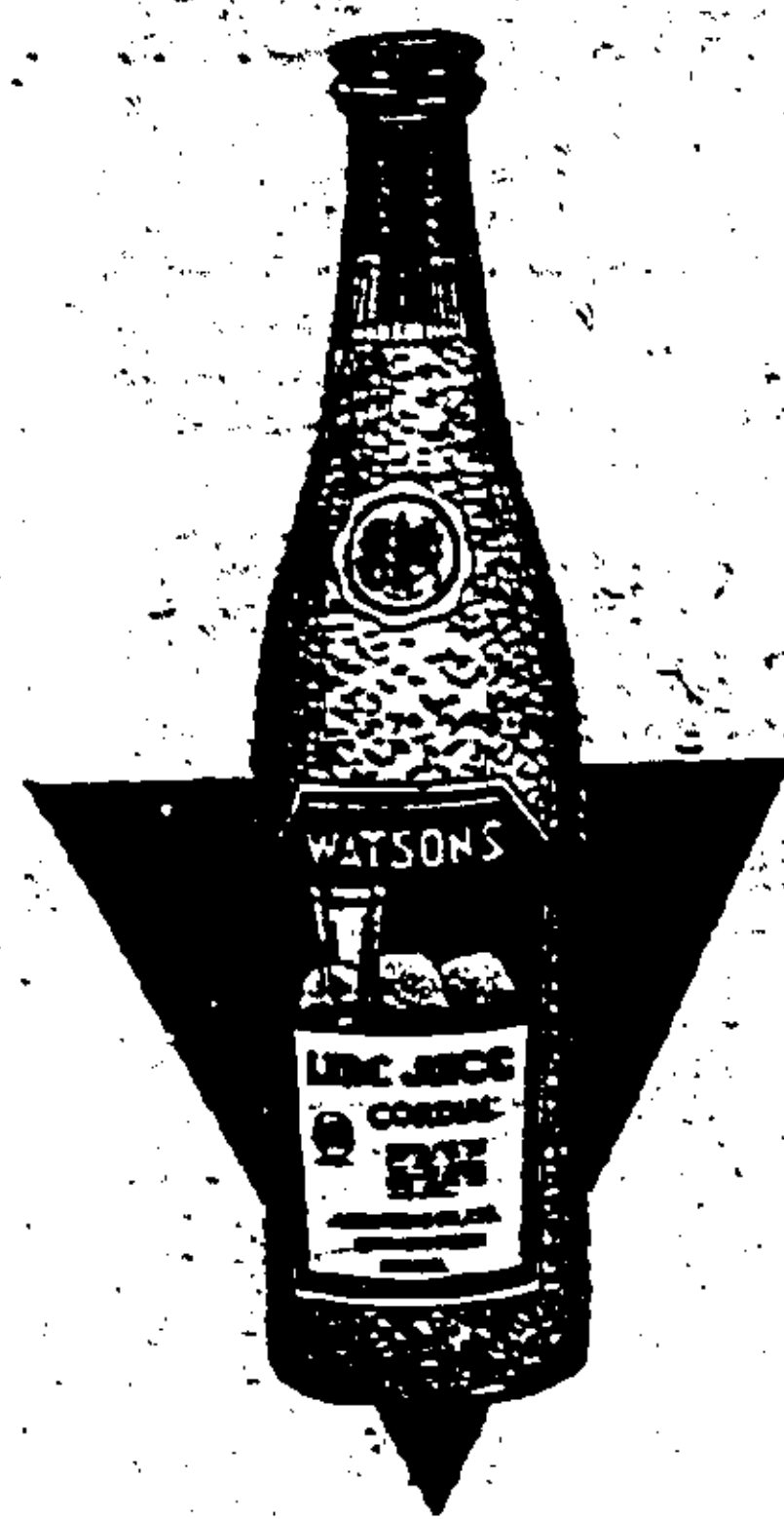
SOUTHERN LEAGUE SOCCER CHANGE

One Section Instead Of Three

London, June 10.

The composition of the Southern League was reconstructed at the annual meeting in London yesterday.

Instead of three sections there will be one main section, in which clubs will play on Saturday and during the week. In addition, a mid-week league has been formed. Ipswich Town were elected to the league, and Portsmouth have been admitted to the mid-week section. Clapton Orient, Bournemouth and Bristol Rovers have withdrawn from the competition.



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Hong Kong, Saturday, July 4, 1936.

Independence Day

The real significance of the American celebration of Independence Day probably lies in the fact that it is now more symbolic than anything else. The original July 4 marked the emergence of what was then a governmental ideology, when the democratic aspirations of the new nation were set forth in the preamble to the proposed constitution and the theory of democratic government was pronounced for the first time. No one will doubt that this is one of the most important American contributions to the course of history. Governments, it was said, derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and when any system becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to abolish it and to institute a new Government, establishing it upon such principles and under such forms as seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

The virility of those early pioneers is undoubtedly reflected in the amazing emergence of America as a nation in the last 160 years. Ever since they declared themselves to be by right a separate political entity they have gone from strength to strength. Energy and thoroughness has been a typical characteristic; thrust and vitality have marked every development, political and material, which the country and the people have effected; the spirit and joyousness of youth have been perhaps the most typical adjuncts of the pioneer years of expansion and growth. And the result is the American nation as we see it to-day—virile, self-assured and above all capable, in spite of temporary setbacks and passing eclipses. England may well take some sort of reflected pride in this achievement, for the early pioneers of the country all came from sturdy English stock, tenacious and thorough in its acceptance of challenges and the dare to do or go under. Whatever bitterness there may have originally been in the thought that the nation was created as a separate entity out of a revolt, it is a fact that that aspect of the matter has long been forgotten. Nowadays the two nations are each big enough to greet each other as equals, without recrimination and caring only for the obvious advantages of co-operation and friendship. For there is truly nothing that they could not accomplish together, united in purpose and bending their energies to the same ends. The combined influence of the two countries in the cause of peace, for instance, would make an overwhelming partnership, by its potential power a deterrent to everybody but the most foolhardy. In the cultural spheres the two countries have everything in common. Both are democracies, in the best sense of the word. They have a common language and common ties of race and blood. Their laws and statutes are similar and based on the same models; their several societies are governed and shaped by the same ideals and purposes. In short, if ever there was a case for the very fullest co-operation between two peoples, here it is. The American colony is a most valuable section of the local community. The utmost harmony and good-fellowship prevails between the guests and their hosts, and we can, without falseness but with the utmost cordiality, add our good wishes to to-day's celebrations. Panama takes just 30 minutes.

FORTUNES TOLD IN SAND

Man And Wife Claim
To Be Mediums

POLICEMAN WHO "ACTED
LIKE JUDAS"

A man fined at Hove. Police court recently for pretending to tell fortunes called witness to say that he was a genuine medium who was known throughout the Spiritualist movement. His wife, who was fined with him, also claimed to be a genuine medium.

The couple, who pleaded not guilty, were Bertram Henry Saunders, both of Brunswick-place, Hove. The penalty on the husband was £10, and on the wife £5, while each was ordered to pay £1 5s. costs.

Evidence was given by Policewoman Read and Mrs. Amy Simpson, whose address was not revealed. It was stated that Bertram Saunders lifted sand in a bowl and then wrote down what he said he saw in the sand. This was done in a room decorated with Eastern statues and ornaments.

Many Testimonials
Saunders, it was added, showed the policewoman testimonials from a baroness and another titled woman, who, he said, was a friend of Queen Mary.

Giving evidence, Bertram Saunders described the two women as having "acted like Judas." He said they had sympathised with his wife on account of her little girl, who was paralysed, and had accepted sweets from the child.

He added: "If there has been any subtle means used, it has been by these women. My work is my religion. I claim the right to help others by proving the fact of life after so-called death."

Two witnesses, who gave their names as Mrs. Florence Haylock, of Lansdowne-place, Hove, and Prof. Evans, of North-road, Brighton, both said Bertram Saunders was a genuine medium. Prof. Evans added that he was known throughout the Spiritualist movement as a "wonderful psychist."

Twice Convicted
The police stated that Bertram Saunders had twice been convicted of fortune-telling at Bournemouth.

Mrs. Saunders told the magistrate she was perfectly willing that her powers as a medium should be tested in court. She said she had conducted Spiritualist services in London, Bournemouth and Brighton, and had been head of the Christian Spiritual Churches at Brighton and Eton.

On Mrs. Saunders's behalf Mrs. Haylock said: "I am so incensed about this case that I have written to the Home Secretary."

Prof. Evans said the woman had done wonderful work in proving the survival of life over death.

SHOTS FIRED IN HOTEL

Penal Servitude For
Night Intruder

Leo Savage (27), who was charged with breaking into the Golden Cross hotel at Bromsgrove, and attempting to murder Mr. Taylor, the licensee, by shooting him, pleaded guilty to a lesser charge of wounding with intent to resist lawful apprehension, at Worcester Assizes last month.

He also pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. Taylor, it was said, leapt out of bed and chased Savage down the stairs, but at the bottom Savage turned and fired point-blank with a small revolver, wounding Taylor in the stomach.

EXPLANATION OF TO-DAY'S CARTOON

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SINCE the beginning of the Isthmian Airways in 1929, "Captain" Burton Brown Barber, Chief Pilot, has made 5,504 non-stop flights between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Pilot Barber carries passengers between Cristobal and Colon, Canal Zone, to view the entire Panama Canal from the air, averaging 115 trips each month at the present time. Each trip across the continent at Panama takes just 30 minutes.

Here There and Everywhere.

THROUGH FOUR REIGNS

The report that the hull of the King's racing yacht Britannia may eventually be towed out to sea and sunk in the Channel has occasioned many almost tearful appeals from yacht clubs of every type.

Had she been broken up, they maintain, they might have approached the King for a piece of the old ship's plank, or some small part of her hull, to be preserved in their club houses to keep her memory green. For among yachtsmen Britannia occupies the same sort of place as the Victory does in the Navy.

In all yachting history there has never been a yacht comparable to Britannia.

There is a little brass plate in Britannia's deck-house recording the fact that Queen Victoria went aboard her when she visited the Riviera. This was about 1895, but the Queen, of course, was very old at the time and never raced.

Four British Sovereigns thus set foot upon her deck, and she has been owned by three Kings—Edward VII, George V, and now Edward VIII.

Queen Mary raced in Britannia in 1920 in Scotland. No yacht in the world sailed so many races or won so many prizes. Britannia, over a period of 45 years, started in 625 races and won 360 prizes.

Many yachtsmen maintain that she is still perhaps the finest yacht in the world, able to give points to her younger but over-mechanical rivals.

Your Daily Smile!

Thoughtful
The train of thought is rather charming which led a little boy, when told not to mention a guest's amputated foot, to say, "No; and when I get to heaven I won't say anything to John the Baptist about his head."

Tabloid Readers
"Something exciting must have happened in Bologna."

"Why so?"

"Well, the papers are full of it!"

Ahem!

Minister: "I do wish I could think of some way to make the members of the congregation pay attention to me when I'm preaching."

Son: "Why don't you put the clock right behind the pulpit?"

Dictator

New Typist (following rapid dictation): "Now, Mr. Jones—what did you say between 'Dear Sir' and 'Sincerely Yours'?"

FRANCE'S LEFT-WING LEADER

INTIMATE STUDY OF M.
LEON BLUM

WATER-DRINKING POLITICIAN WITH
GREAT AMBITIONS

(By Henri Bourdin)

LEON BLUM, most hated, most vilified, most criticised man in France, is France's new ruler.

Leon Blum only comparatively recently lay helpless in bandages, the victim of a Fascist attack. To-day he is the Moses who has built up the Common Front and led the union of Communists, Socialists and Radicals to a crashing victory over the Conservative and Fascist bloc.

The most detested politician in France, as he has been called, is now the leader of the largest party in the House—his Socialist followers number 146—and the head of the Left group. He has fought and waited long for success. He is now 64.

There is nothing of the rude Socialist about him. He was born rich. He was well educated. He looks like an aristocrat and he is a man of delicate and cultured tastes. All qualities which should have helped to make him more popular with his opponents, but have on the contrary helped to make him regarded as that most dangerous form of Socialist—a Socialist who has nothing to gain.

Delicate Appearance
He is a man of delicate appearance, tall, with an extraordinary long face and drooping moustache. He looks like an aesthete or a connoisseur of pictures. He makes no attempt to look anything else. The pince-nez spectacles on his long nose, and his big, black, "artist" hat combine almost wilfully to give the impression of a casual mind.

But though there is something sensitive, delicate, almost feminine, about him, the Socialist leader is not only a strong man but a man with amazing personal courage. His courage has often infuriated those who wished they could "daunt him with threats."

He has shaped out his own course through life. He was born in Paris in a wealthy family of cloth and ribbon

But though he continued to study social questions and politics, Blum did not write about them in *L'Humanite*. He had great ambitions, but he had them under control.

When after the assassination of Jaures, Marcel Sembat became the leader of the Socialist Party and was invited to join the Government as Minister of Public Works, in the early days of the war, he asked Blum to become his chief Secretary.

The war made him into an active Socialist of international stature. After the war in 1919 Leon Blum revealed himself in a sensational manner as the future Socialist chief.

At the first national congress of the party held after the war—this hitherto unknown, militant, still regarded as a snob and dilettante—delivered a most remarkable speech. It outlined the post-war programme of French Socialism, and has remained a sort of Magna Carta of the party.

(Continued on Page 8)

"BELIEVE IT OR NOT" by Robert L. Ripley

IF A PAINTER USES A BRUSH TWICE AS BIG WILL HE GET THROUGH TWICE AS QUICKLY? — ANSWER — THE LARGER THE BRUSH GREATER THE EFFORT! HE FINISHES HALF AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE!

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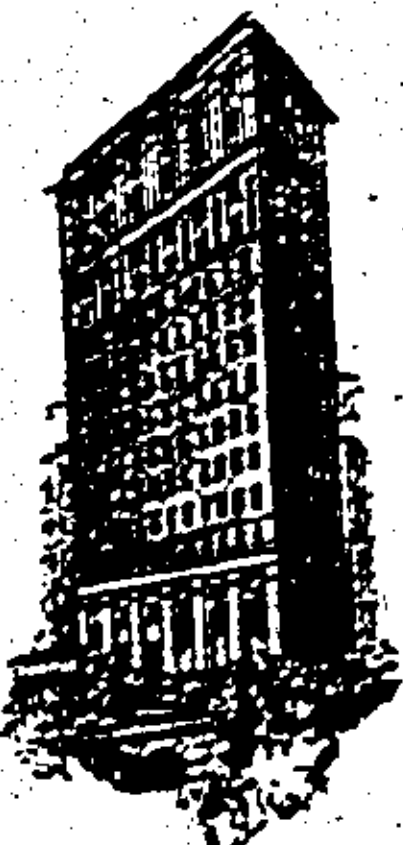
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"INDEPENDENCE HALL" STANDS IN PHILADELPHIA

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REVERED AS HISTORICAL
LANDMARK

THE famous "Independence Hall," first known as "The State House of Pennsylvania," is still standing in Philadelphia.

It is the scene of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and is revered as a historic landmark.

It now comprises the main or central building (Independence Hall), two arcades connecting it with two two-story buildings called the Wings or Province Halls, and two separate corner buildings, one Congress Hall, the other Old Hall, one on the corner of Sixth St. and the other on the corner of Fifth St., facing on Chestnut Street.

"Liberty Bell"
A new Province bell was ordered from and cast by Thomas Lister of Whitechapel, London, and arrived at Philadelphia in August, 1752.

In a test the bell was cracked, and only after being re-cast twice (by Pass and Stow, two local workmen) was it finally successfully rung.

This is the bell now known as the "Liberty Bell." In June, 1752, Pass and Stow placed in position in the State House steeple the Liberty Bell, weighing 2,080 pounds. The State House was practically completed in 1753.

Historic Scenes
The declaration of Independence was signed there: Congress and the U. S. Supreme Court met there, at times, until 1800; the Articles of Federation were signed there, and many other historical events and gatherings occurred within the walls.

Independence Hall was formally thrown open as a public historical museum on July 4, 1876.

There are no pay days. The Museum is open to the public daily throughout the year, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sundays.

EXPORTS TO AMERICA

Local Trade Figures

The following exports to the United States are mentioned in Hong Kong's official statistics for 1935:

	H.K.
Chinese Medicines	896,077
Foodstuffs and Provisions	2,785,407
Hardware	14,175
Liquors, intoxicating	77,274
Metals	8,298,285
Minerals and Ores	187,613
Nuts and Seeds	204,689
Oils and Fats	4,101,406
Paper and Paperware	25,487
Piece-goods and Textiles	5,575
Tobacco	83,202
Wearing Apparel	80,170
Summers	2,920,656
Total Exports	22,248,205

DUAL PURPOSE IN HONG KONG

FEELING OF GOODWILL
AND FELLOWSHIP

ALL NATIONALITIES PAY FINE
TRIBUTE TO AMERICA

TO-DAY is the American Day of Independence. It was only July 4, 159 years ago, that a band of 54 courageous early Americans adopted the document declaring the Colonies to be free and independent.

War with Great Britain, the mother country, was in progress. It was for the 13 struggling Colonies a bitter war, records of which were written with the blood of thousands of patriots rebelling against the King of England. Out of that war emerged America's greatest hero and greatest military genius—General George Washington, "Father of his Country" and her first President.

The Declaration of Independence was signed on August 2, 1776 and is more than an historical document. It is in itself a masterpiece of work. Historians hail it as a classic and one of the greatest documents of its kind in existence.

The names of some of the signers of the Declaration of Independence are names handed down from generation to generation of American history. One sees such outstanding names as John Adams, second President of the country; John Hancock, Benjamin Harrison, Elbridge Gerry, Thomas Jefferson, who also became a President of the nation; Richard Henry Lee, the fiery and intensely patriotic Southerner; Samuel Chase, Robert Morris, the financial wizard of early American history; Charles Carroll and Samuel Adams.

Franklin The Oldest
The oldest signer of the Declaration when the signatures were affixed was Benjamin Franklin; Stephen Hopkins was the next oldest. The first of the signers to die was John Morton.

The signers and their families were proscribed as traitors by the British Government and rewards were offered for their apprehension.

Hang Together
In connection with the rewards offered Benjamin Franklin withily remarked: "If we don't hang together, we'll all hang separately."

Independence Day, therefore, has since been the national holiday of the once 13 young Colonies, now 48 States and constituting one of the greatest Powers in the world.

In bygone days in the United States firecrackers played an important part in the celebration of the day. But, in the words of Al Posen, "their days are gone forever." Reasons? Too many casualties. Juvenile fingers blown off. Young eyes blinded and even hundreds of adults more or less seriously injured. To say nothing of fires caused by firecrackers and fireworks. Lives were lost and property worth millions of dollars destroyed on the glorious Fourth.

Firecrackers Banned
So gradually, throughout the entire nation the various States banned firecrackers. But the people, the baseball games, the outdoor sports, the carnivals, the private entertainments and the speeches remain.

Politicians with an eye to office seized upon the occasion to deliver patriotic addresses, gladden the hearts of fond mothers by kissing their children, waving the Stars and Stripes and telling the world what a grand and glorious place the country was and to

IMPORTS FROM AMERICA

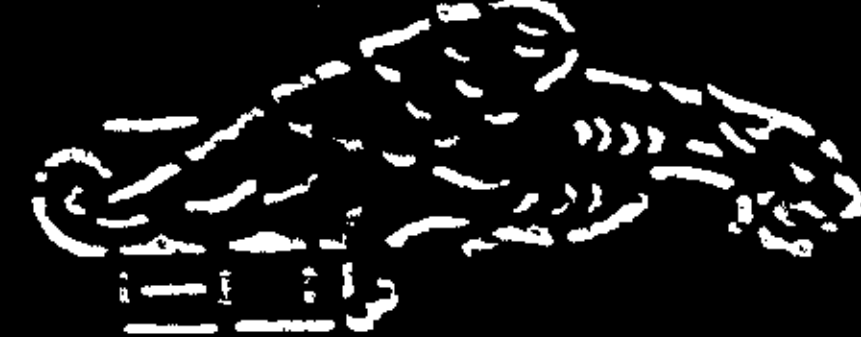
Local Trade Figures

The following imports from the United States are mentioned in Hong Kong's official statistics for 1935:

	H.K.
Animals, Live	12,202
Building Materials	771,465
Chemicals and Drugs	518,932
Chinese Medicines	1,411,360
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	236,970
Foodstuffs and Provisions	8,711,271
Hardware	976,553
Liquors, intoxicating	6,789
Machinery and Engines	916,242
Manures	944
Metals	2,062,524
Nuts and Seeds	16,989
Oils and Fats	10,169,285
Paints	75,790
Paper and Paperware	1,092,272
Piece-goods and Textiles	63,406
Railway Materials	7,336
Tobacco	1,082,947
Vehicles	1,064,789
Wearing Apparel	142,221
Summers	2,744,000
Total Imports	32,461,948

SINCE 1866

CARGOYLE

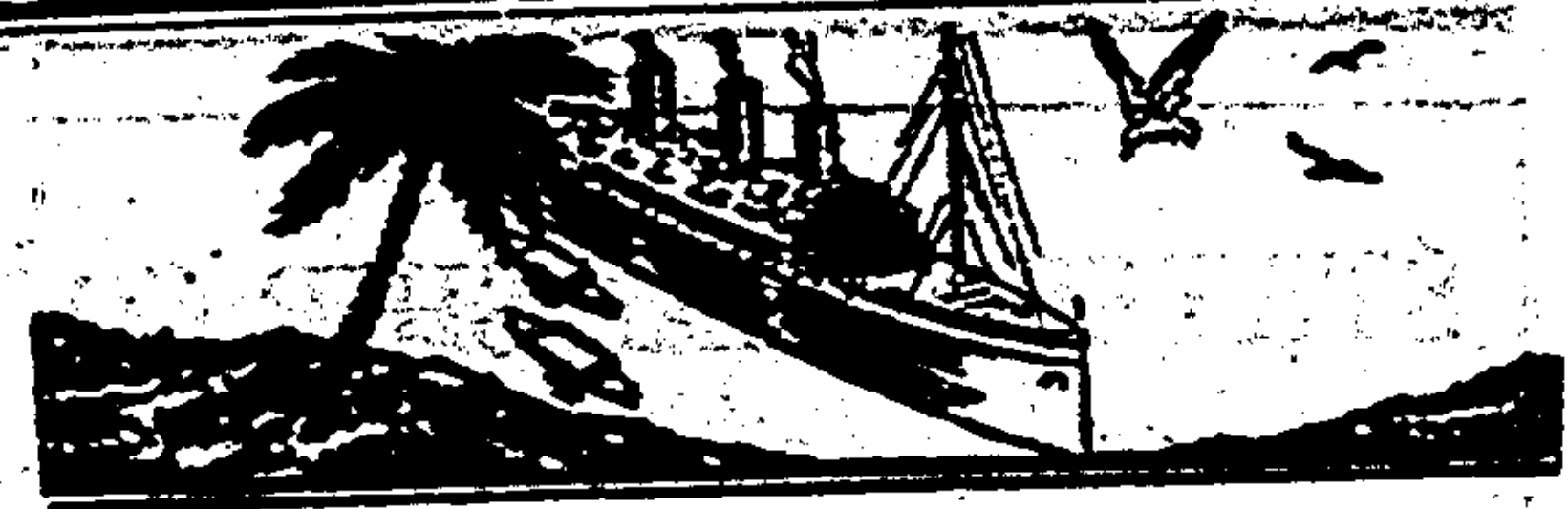


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ROMANTIC RISE TO FAME OF U.S. PRESIDENT

From Ancestral Home, Not Log Cabin

BRILLIANT CAREER AT HARVARD

SURPRISE ENTRY INTO AMERICAN POLITICS

BITTER FIGHT WITH TAMMANY TIGER IN SENATORIAL ELECTION

LIKE many of America's Presidents, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born a farm boy—but unlike many, he came not from a log cabin. His birthplace was the ancestral manor of his family high above the stately Hudson River.

President Roosevelt still makes his home in that beautiful structure of colonial architecture at Hyde Park, in Dutchess County, New York.

He weighed ten pounds when he was born on January 30, 1882, the son of James Roosevelt and Sara Delano Roosevelt. As a boy he romped the 1,000-acre estate of his parents, exploring every nook and cranny of that well-ordered farm.

He had his dogs and horses and was fond of both.

"Our branch of the Roosevelt tribe," he delights in telling his friends, "were great judges of horseflesh. But we favoured trotters. My first mount was a pony that father gave me," he once told newspaper correspondents. "But my joy at receiving the gift was somewhat dampened when I learned that Oogie Mills, one of my neighbours, had not only a pony, but an English groom to ride with him."

The Oogie of his boyhood days was none other than Ogden L. Mills, later Secretary of the Treasury. Mills during the campaign was regarded as Roosevelt's severest critic.

Roosevelt's education as a child was obtained from tutors and at the feet of his parents. In his reading he developed a fondness for the sea and its heroes that has become one of the outstanding characteristics of a busy life. At Hyde Park every room in the house is filled with pictures of ships, stately clippers, old men-of-war, long since gone to their graveyard, prints of Civil War vessels in action and even an ancient drawing of the famous Hudson steamers that plied the Hudson past his home in the halcyon days of racing on the river.

"Sailor" President. Roosevelt likes to be referred to as a sailor. "My navy training," he often remarks, "has been of inestimable value to me."

At the age of 14, young Roosevelt was sent from his "fireside classroom" to Groton School for Boys, a fashionable college preparatory school in Groton, Mass. He went, but not until he debated the subject with his father, for Franklin wanted to go to sea.

At Groton he was one of the most popular boys; all his biographers agree. He played football, baseball, hockey, and was one of the rowing crew. Roosevelt was at Groton five years, being graduated with honours.

From Groton he went to Harvard. Before going to college, his summers usually were spent in New Brunswick, where he sailed and learned of the mysteries of the sea.

Trip To Germany
One summer, however, he went to Europe with an instructor. During a later visit to Albany by the sons of the former German Crown Prince, the Governor laughed heartily as he recalled his trip to their country.

"I was arrested four times in one day," he said. "Once for speeding on my bicycle, another time for running over a goose with the same wheel, a third time for carrying the bike into the waiting room of a railroad station, and last, for riding into a restricted military zone. I was fined every time but the fourth," he explained. "The colonel called me in, lectured me and sent me off rejoicing with a glass of beer."

At Harvard, Roosevelt finished the normal course in three years instead of four and found time to engage in numerous athletic activities and in writing for and editing the Harvard Crimson.

His college chums credit Roosevelt with lifting the Crimson out of the slough and transforming it into a provocative paper that since then has aroused considerable comment. Young Roosevelt is reported to have said, concerning the paper:

"When you want attention, start something."

From Harvard Roosevelt went to Columbia Law School, after taking the examination for admittance to the Bar and passing with high marks.

Roosevelt's choice of a bride was another Roosevelt—from that branch of the family which gave the famous T. R. to the nation.

She was Anna Eleanor, the daughter of Elliott Roosevelt, youngest brother to the late President. They were married in New York City in March, 1905. And the bride's "Uncle Ted," came from the White House in Washington to give her away.

Day Of Bossism

Roosevelt from 1905 to 1910 devoted his time to his law and divided that time between New York City and Hyde Park. In the autumn of 1910 the State of New York was rocked by scandals involving public men. Bossism had become a burning issue. The few Democrats in Columbia, Putnam and Dutchess Counties were hard pressed to find a candidate for State Senator for their district. One after another of the so-called leading local figures refused the nomination.

Finally, as the story goes, Franklin Roosevelt was brought into the picture. He was remembered as an alert and up and coming young lawyer, liked by all, but whose nearest approach to public service was as a member of the volunteer fire department of his home town. He was persuaded to run.

He tells that he crossed the Connecticut State line in his zealous drive for votes and another time invaded the district of another Senator. He was elected by 1,100 votes.

Once in the Senate, Roosevelt led an insurgency that is still talked about. He dared defy the powerful Tammany Boss, Charles F. Murphy, who was endeavouring

to have "Blue-eyed Billie" Sheehan named as United States Senator in the place of Chauncey Depew.

Fought Tammany
For two months Roosevelt marshalled his forces against a raging Tammany Tiger and in the end he won. Murphy withdrew the name of Sheehan. A compromise was reached on James A. O'Gorman, friend of Woodrow Wilson.

Roosevelt came back in 1912 to win the Senate seat again for another two years. This same year he carried on another fight against Tammany Hall and Boss Murphy when he openly espoused the presidential aspirations of Woodrow Wilson at the Baltimore convention.

Roosevelt went through delegation after delegation looking for support. In this fight he became fast friends with Josephus Daniels, newspaper editor, of North Carolina.

Wilson won and Daniels became Secretary of the Navy. He in turn looked around for an assistant and decided on Roosevelt.

Roosevelt, with his wife and three children, Anna, James and Elliott, then moved to Washington



There he astounded the country by declaring the navy to be in a state of hopeless inefficiency. He asked for more men and pleaded that the "first line of defence" be brought up to its "authorised strength."

Roosevelt saw the war on the ocean first hand. He went across aboard a destroyer. "When the ship rolled me all but out of my bunk I lit a cigarette and tried to be composed," he said.

Suggested Smith

In the closing days of the second Wilson administration it was Roosevelt who, retaining a close watch on the political situation in New York State, is said to have suggested Alfred E. Smith for the Government over the protests of other Democratic leaders.

This friendship dated back to the time when Al was Speaker of

the Assembly and Frank was a first term Senator. Federal duties took Roosevelt to France in 1919 where he helped adjudicate large navy contracts and close the official business of the navy with the allied Governments.

When he returned to America, Roosevelt immediately plunged into the fight for the League of Nations and for the national ticket on which, at the age of 38, he was the candidate for Vice-President.

He toured the country from one end to the other, making more than 800 campaign speeches. But the cry of "Normalcy" and "Article X" was too much for him. He went down to defeat with James M. Cox in the Harding landslide.

Roosevelt had resigned from the navy to embark upon the vice-presidential campaign. When that was over he returned to his law practice with Basil O'Connor in New York City. In the summer of 1921 he went to his Maine cottage for the first rest he had known in several years. He was tired and his arduous duties had sapped him of much of his reserve strength.

Infantile Paralysis

In Maine Roosevelt went sailing and indulged frequently in his favourite outdoor sport, swimming. He took cold. Two days later he was near death. He was suffering from infantile paralysis. He was but 39. He determined "to beat this thing." Recovering slowly, he exercised the affected legs daily and then finally he was told of the beneficial properties of the pool at a run-down summer resort at Warm Springs, Georgia.

He investigated, went into the pool daily for three weeks, and discovered that improvement was marked. He discarded the crutches

(Above)—Identical poses snapped when President Roosevelt took office and again in 1935 show how the Chief Executive stood the strain of the long battle for recovery and the new burdens added by the rejection of many New Deal measures by the Supreme Court. (Left) The President during his visit to Warm Springs, Georgia, on his vacation this year.

that everyone thought he would carry for the rest of his life and, with a set of strong braces, he faced the world with a renewed vigour.

Friends of the Roosevelt family declare that at no time has any member mentioned the physical disability of the Governor.

In 1924 when the country was rocked by the revelations of the Teapot Dome Oil scandal, Roosevelt was again found in the firing line of the Democratic Party. Al Smith, his old friend, was being urged to seek the nomination for the Presidency. Smith's supporters, looking for a campaign manager, turned to Roosevelt.

Nominated Smith

In the turbulent Democratic national convention of 1924 Franklin D. Roosevelt appeared as if by magic. Supported on the arm of James, his eldest son, he walked out on the platform and placed into nomination the name of Alfred E. Smith. The applause was thunderous and prolonged, but the forces of strife had done their work well. The inevitable deadlock was there. Smith on one side, William G. McAdoo of California on the other. John W. Davis, a compromise candidate was selected after weeks of battling. The country turned a deaf ear to pleas of Democratic candidates and Calvin Coolidge was swept into office as the Republican President.

The political fight out of the way, Roosevelt turned once more to Warm Springs in his search for complete recovery. Interested in the plight of other sufferers, he founded with others the Warm Springs Foundation, improved the Spa and made it possible for the treatment of persons of limited financial means.

It was Smith, the "Happy Warrior," who called Roosevelt back into active politics. Al, the Democratic nominee for the presidency in 1928, was casting about desperately for a strong candidate to head the New York State ticket. Roosevelt had declined the nomination.

Drafted For Job

The Democrats met that year at Rochester, N. Y., for their State convention. After 24 hours of fruitless effort, Smith finally got Roosevelt on the long-distance telephone and virtually drafted him for the governorship.

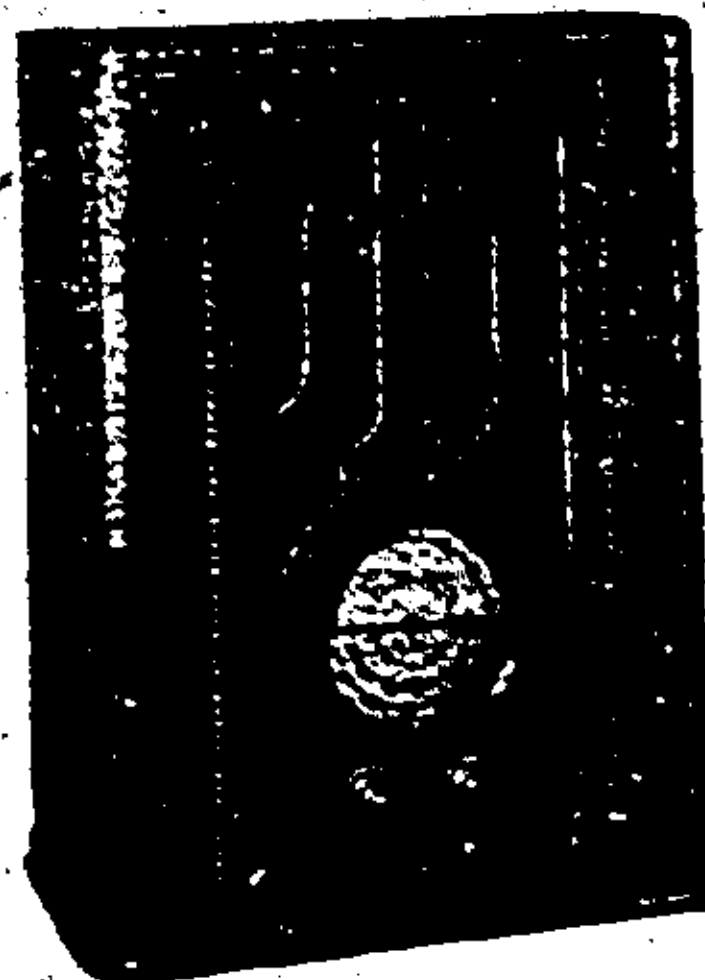
In the race that fall, Smith lost New York State, but Roosevelt won over Albert Ottinger, his Republican opponent, by 25,000 votes.

Roosevelt assumed the governorship on January 1, 1929, was re-elected in 1930 and became the 32nd President of the United States in January, 1933, at the age of 51.

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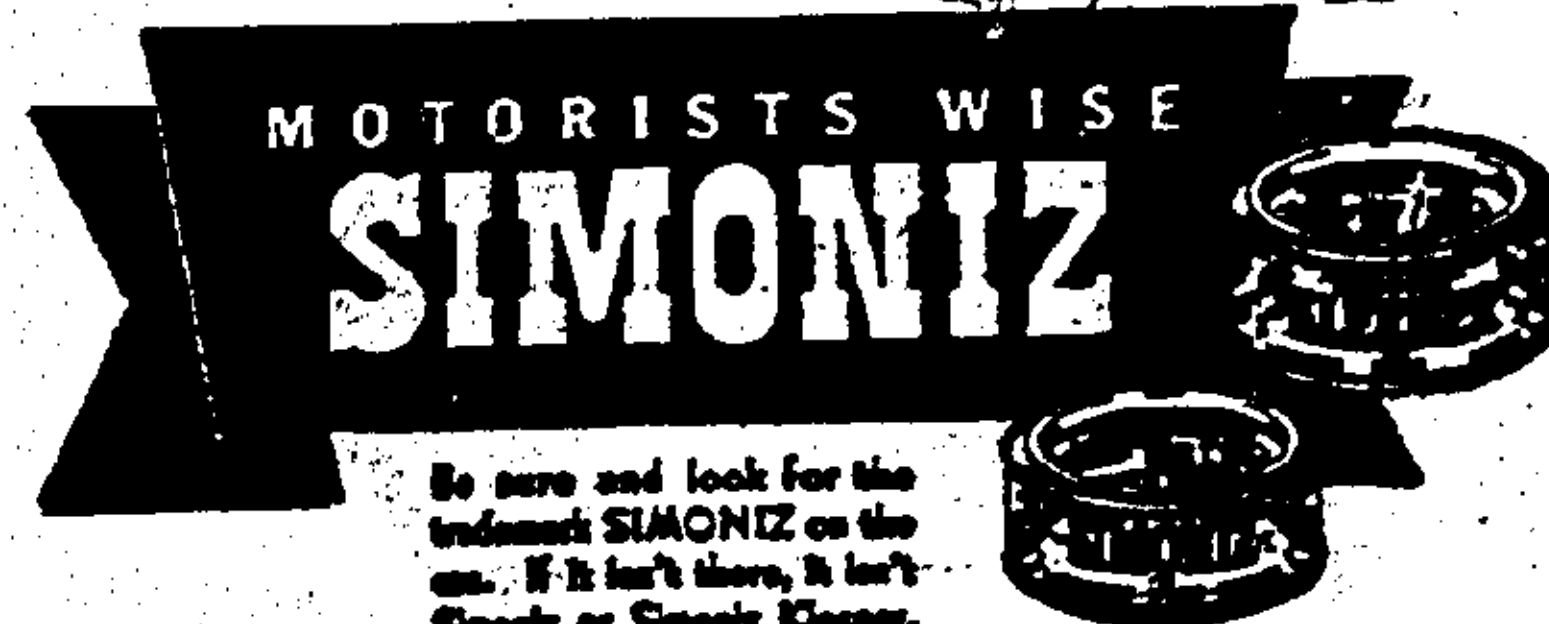
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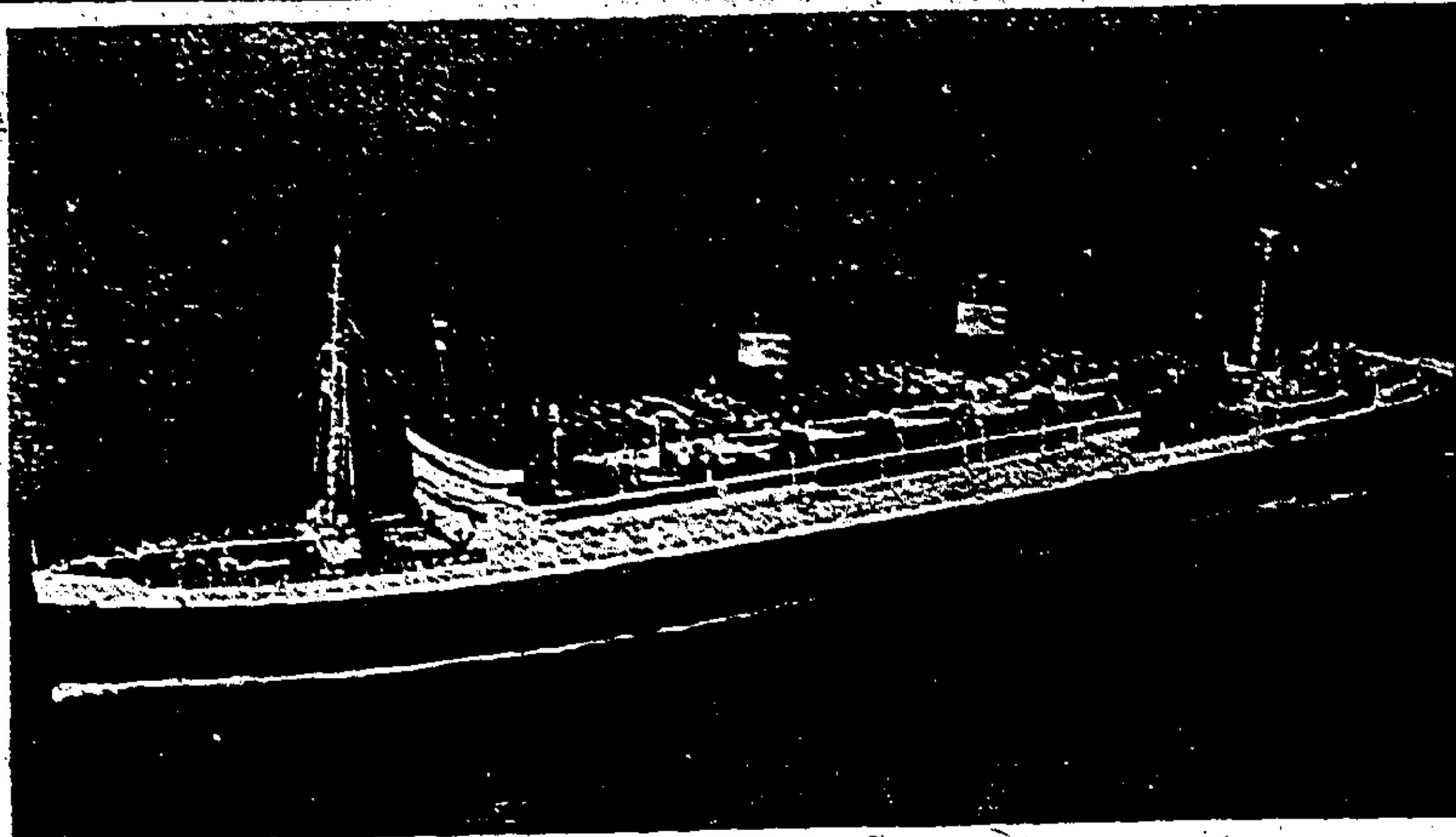
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will be found in the

Hong Kong Sunday Herald

To-morrow.



The U.S.S. President Hoover, above, is the largest American vessel on the regular service from Hong Kong to America.

JUSTICE, LIBERTY AND FAIR
PLAY U.S. PRINCIPLESNO DESIRE TO GOVERN WITHOUT
CONSENT OF GOVERNED

WRITER GIVES REASONS FOR GREATNESS

(By A. R. DELEON)

IF I were asked to name America's two outstanding contributions to civilisation, my answer would be: first, that she has injected a new morality in international relationship based on justice, reason, and mutual respect; and secondly, that she has advanced the cause of world peace.

As Americans celebrate their Independence Day to-day, they should be happy in the thought that the world has more and more availed itself of American leadership for peace and prosperity. Regardless of the current outlook on the international horizon, it must be admitted that things would be infinitely worse were it not that she exists to-day. America acts as the safety-valve to a troubled world.

The day is universally significant. To good and loyal Americans it is a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing; to other self-governing States it is the day of the birth of the noble qualities of leadership such as the principles of international justice and of sane living, and a correct and better appreciation of the sense of human values; and to subject peoples it is a day of inspiration that they, too, may enjoy the blessings of freedom.

One hundred and fifty years ago America was nothing but a wilderness and to-day is the greatest nation. Such, in short, is her history. It is a long history of struggles against obstacles and hardships. By her industry and faith in God and a belief in the justness of her cause, she built a nation which is the envy of the whole world. One notable characteristic of that achievement is that it was attained not by conquests but by peaceful efforts in her own hemisphere.

She is called the greatest nation, but where does her greatness lie? If I were to answer that question, I would say that it is not in the vastness of her wealth or in the progress of her industry, but rather it is in the fundamental soundness of the character of her people and national institutions.

In recent years, however, America seems to be paying the price of greatness just as great men often do. In spite of her altruistic policy towards each and every nation, she has been the butt of carping criticism on more than one occasion.

She loaned millions of dollars to the Allies to fight a war with which she was not concerned. When she tried to collect, she was called a Shylock.

She refused to join the League of Nations because she did not want to be involved in any foreign entanglements. They call that selfish isolation.

She opposed the recognition of "Manchukuo" on the ground that its acquisition was contrary to the provisions of the treaty guaranteeing Chinese territory. This opposition was not intended as a challenge to Japan or an expression of hatred for the Japanese people but is a general declaration of her traditional policy of peace and respect for the rights of others. Japan has therefore no cause to bear ill against the United States. If the situation were reversed, that is, if Japanese territory were invaded, America would have protested just the same.

She entered the World War to make the world "safe for democracy" and to protect the weak states. El Salvador snubbed her by recognising "Manchukuo".

When she approved the bill freeing the Philippine Islands, she received the protests of certain Powers who argued that it would upset the balance of power in the Pacific. Evidently there was nothing she could do without someone protesting.

To understand America, one should understand her policy. All her life she has wanted peace. She has stood for fair play, justice, and democracy, and for the rights of defenceless States. She abhors violence and has no desire to govern without the consent of the governed.

What can anyone say against the United States? Nothing, absolutely nothing. The only trouble about her is that she is too honest, fair, sincere, and honourable in her dealings with the other Powers.

BETSY ROSS DID
NOT MAKE FIRST
AMERICAN FLAG
RESEARCHES BY
INVESTIGATOR"OLD GLORY" DESIGNED
BY PHILADELPHIAN

"Betsy Ross did not make the first American flag."

With this booming broadside of verbal grape and canister, Capt. Byron McCandless, U.S.N., makes one of America's oldest traditions. Even at the risk of being set down as an unpatriotic iconoclast, the naval captain stands by his guns, believing he has sufficient evidence to make that school book legend strike its flag.

According to Captain McCandless, Francis Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, designed the first American Flag in 1777, while he was serving in a position that corresponds to the present office of Secretary of the Navy. Judging by the evidence which the naval skipper has gathered, history does afford the sweet little Philadelphia seamstress some measure of renown. It seems that Betsy did make a flag for George Washington's footguards, "but," Captain McCandless emphatically asserts, "there is no evidence that she had anything to do with the design or making of the Stars and Stripes."

History of Flags

Captain McCandless, whose hobby it is to search into the significance of flags of all ages and all nations, is a jolly, dyed-in-the-sail seafarer in charge of the

the Boston office of the United States Navy's hydrographic service.

His ambition is to write a series of books on the history of flags, which he insists shall not be started until he retires. He has photographs, prints, photo-stats and etchings of flags of all nations, from a period 3,000 or more years B.C. to modern times.

With the patience of a true collector, the captain has pushed his hobby at every port he has visited, for many years. At Gibraltar he left his ship for a short visit to Granada, Spain, and unearthed four that were in use when Columbus obtained backing for the voyage of discovery to the American continent. They were in the Cathedral, stored carefully away in a chest, with the jewel box in which Isabella kept the jewels she had pledged for Columbus.

At Constantinople

At Constantinople—when Istanbul was known by that name—he studied the flag of Mohammed in the palace where it is carefully preserved. It was used by the Ottoman Turks in their drive to conquer Europe, and the siege of Vienna 300 years or more ago. In Egypt a piece of slate was found representing flags 3,400 years B.C., by chiselled impression of a King of North Egypt going forth to battle with four standard bearers. In Christiana, as it was called when he was there, he found an old bronze flag recovered from a Viking ship that had been buried deep in a mound.

Symbolic of the motto "United We Stand—Divided We Fall," as he interprets it, was a sheaf of arrows held together by a ribbon on a flag of Ferdinand of Spain.

Early Boston Idea

The red and white stripes in Old Glory, states Captain McCandless, came from the Liberty Tree Flag of early Boston days which, in turn, was inspired by Colonial sympathy with John Wilkes, the great English exponent of the freedom of the press, who was Lord Mayor of London when the Lexington Minute Men fired "the shot heard round the world."

Captain McCandless last year found that 21 letters written by the Sons of Liberty in Boston, Mass., to John Wilkes, were in the British Museum at London. He sent for photostatic copies, from which he hopes to obtain further evidence of his theory that the stripes in the Liberty Tree Flag were linked up with

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U.S. HISTORY INFLUENCED BY WARS IN EUROPE

HARD STRUGGLES IN DEVELOPMENT

NEW EMPIRE THEORIES PROPOUNDED

NATIVE CULTURE EMBROILED BY WORLD POWERS

DURING the colonial period, as well as for long after, the wars between European nations always involved their nationals in America in the strife. What we call the French and Indian War, which ended in 1763, was merely the American phase of the Seven Years' War abroad. When peace was made by the Treaty of Paris, France ceded to England all of her American territory east of the Mississippi River, except the town of New Orleans, which, with whatever rights she possessed west of the Mississippi, she transferred to Spain on the same day.

Thus, England came into possession of the entire North American continent up to the Arctic and east of the great river. The Spaniards were not idle, however, and were soon pushing up the Pacific Coast, founding the city of San Francisco almost at the very moment when English and colonials were slaughtering each other on the slopes of Bunker's Hill. Nations seldom if ever pass through great conflicts without some change in outlook, and the Seven Years' War, following immediately on the War of the Austrian Succession, had been one involving almost every great State in Europe—England, France, Spain, Austria, Russia, Sweden and the various ones now included in Germany. It was almost a "world war," involving European and American civilisation.

It left Europe with altered ideas, new fears, and an unstable balance, much as did the last great war.

One of the changes in ideas, not clearly perceived by all, was an alteration in the theory of empire. Hitherto all nations had looked upon their colonial possessions as sources of raw materials—gold, furs, sugar, tobacco, or what not—and as consumers of the manufactured goods made in the old countries. The theory was almost exactly that of a great modern trust that tries to combine all branches of business from raw materials to a final sale in its own organisation. For some time, however, European nations had been drifting into the roles of world powers.

Vaguely, but actually, a new feeling of imperialism was coming into being. It was long debated in both the English Cabinet and the public press whether England should demand of France her rich West Indian islands or Canada as one of the spoils of victory. The sugar islands fitted into the old mercantile theory of what the empire should be. Possession of Canada belonged to the new imperialism. The die was cast for the latter. A profound change, little recognised, had come into Anglo-American relations.

Colonies' Roles

Under the old system, the whole fabric of colonial administration had been organised for the purpose of seeing that the colonies remained in their appointed roles in the imperial structure, as producers of raw materials and consumers of manufactured goods. Most of the laws passed in England had had this for their purpose. Although objected to now and then, in specific cases, they were accepted by the colonists, who had no aversion to the system itself, but only to certain manifestations of it when they were galled too severely on a sore spot. England had had no occasion to spend much money on her colonies or, except in the normal course of colonial trade, to draw any from them. In the beginning they had been largely business ventures.

The English colonies had mostly planted themselves. They had fought their own local fights with the Indians on their frontiers. They had settled little by little land which their numbers could hold against the local foe—savage, French, or Spaniard.

Changes Wrought

Now, however, all was altered; international relations had gone a long way towards modern conditions since the time when English buccaneers could undertake almost single-handed to "sing the beard" of the King of Spain; while the English monarch looked on complacently, ready to share plunder if all went well, or to gaoil or behead the offender if the case got too hot.

The modern State and modern international relations were fast emerging. England had gained by war a territory encircling the original colonies. This enormous expanse of Canada and the Mississippi Valley, with perhaps 200,000 Indians on it hostile to the new regime, needed governing. There were also 35,000 conquered French, of whom 22,000 probably were capable of bearing arms. France herself, defeated but not broken, was known to be hungering for revenge when the chance might come.

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Indian Problems

The colonies had always shown themselves jealous of each other and unable to unite in any war against a common foe or in any general Indian policy. In the previous war England had had to send nearly 20,000 troops to America to help the colonies against the French. Quite apart from the desire to govern the empire from the centre, no sane Government could have turned over the problems of defence and Indian policy in the new domain to the 13 separate colonies to handle with their own resources. The colonists had never managed the Indians well and usually managed to incur their hatred, with the exception of the Iroquois. If, according to the old theory of empire, the fur trade must be made to yield its raw material, so, according to the new, must this acquisition of a half continent be held and policed. The French, though now subjects, could not be counted as loyal, and almost the entire population of savages were under their influence.

Imperialism Costly

It was calculated that 10,000 troops would be none too many to police the new realm. It was obvious that the colonies would not raise any such number or pay them if they did. The new imperialism was going to cost a lot of money.

It was also evident that the replacement of the French by English rule in the newly acquired territory would be of great eventual benefit to the colonies, already bordering on it. It was again evident that the English debt was colossal as the result of the long struggle, and that if the empire were going to prove costly beyond the ability of England to carry alone, the colonies, who shared the benefits, should share to some extent the costs. The members of the successive British Governments of the next few years were none too clever, but these ideas gradually began to take root in their minds, mixed with the old feeling that the colonies existed chiefly for the benefit of the Mother Country and owed obedience to her.

Break Forecast

At the time the treaty was signed in Paris in 1763, French diplomats predicted, as occasional foreign observers like the Swede Kalm had before, that the French menace having been removed from the colonial frontier, the colonists would have no more need to rely upon England and would quarrel with her whenever it suited their convenience. Although this view has been adopted by many American historians, I do not think that

this point had much influence upon Anglo-American relations. In point of fact, easily accepted as the theory has been, I do not find any expression in American public opinion of the day to warrant the belief that the expulsion of France had anything to do with the subsequent war with England.

America had for other reasons been becoming more self-conscious and sure of herself. As early as 1770 Governor Nicholson of Virginia had noted that the country was then mostly populated by colonial born, and that the people were beginning to "have a sort of aversion to others, calling them strangers." During the next decade, the united efforts of English and colonials to conquer Canada, in which the English showed up very badly, gave the colonials a very good opinion of themselves in contrast; as did also the mismanaged Cartagena expedition in 1741, in which more than 35,000 colonial troops took part, and the capture of Louisbourg by the New Englanders in 1745. The Seven Years' War had begun without formal declaration, and in the beginning over 4,000 of the 5,000 troops engaged in America were colonials, although later the overwhelming number were British. Wolfe having only 700 colonials among his 8,500 regulars at Quebec, and Amherst only 100 among his 11,000. The disastrous Braddock campaign, however, had left an indelible impression.

Relative Strengths

The question of relative Anglo-American strengths or of the presence or absence of the French had little to do, nevertheless, with the conflict now looming, except in so far as the Americans had grown more conscious of being a people who had rights and who



Mr. T. B. Wilson, Manager of the local office of the Dollar Line and American Mail Line of steamships.

were used to governing themselves.

Indeed, it has been said that England's chief blunder was in not recognising a nation when she saw one. It must be said, however, that the Americans themselves did not, in fact, see "a nation." They were merely Virginians or Pennsylvanians, or New Englanders, who came to feel certain grievances which they undertook to resist. There was no nation on the horizon, then—merely 2,000,000 sturdy, prosperous people scattered under 13 different Governments, in each of which, in innumerable local conflicts with their governors, the colonials had usually been allowed to gain their own way in the end, a way which they had become incurably sure of having.

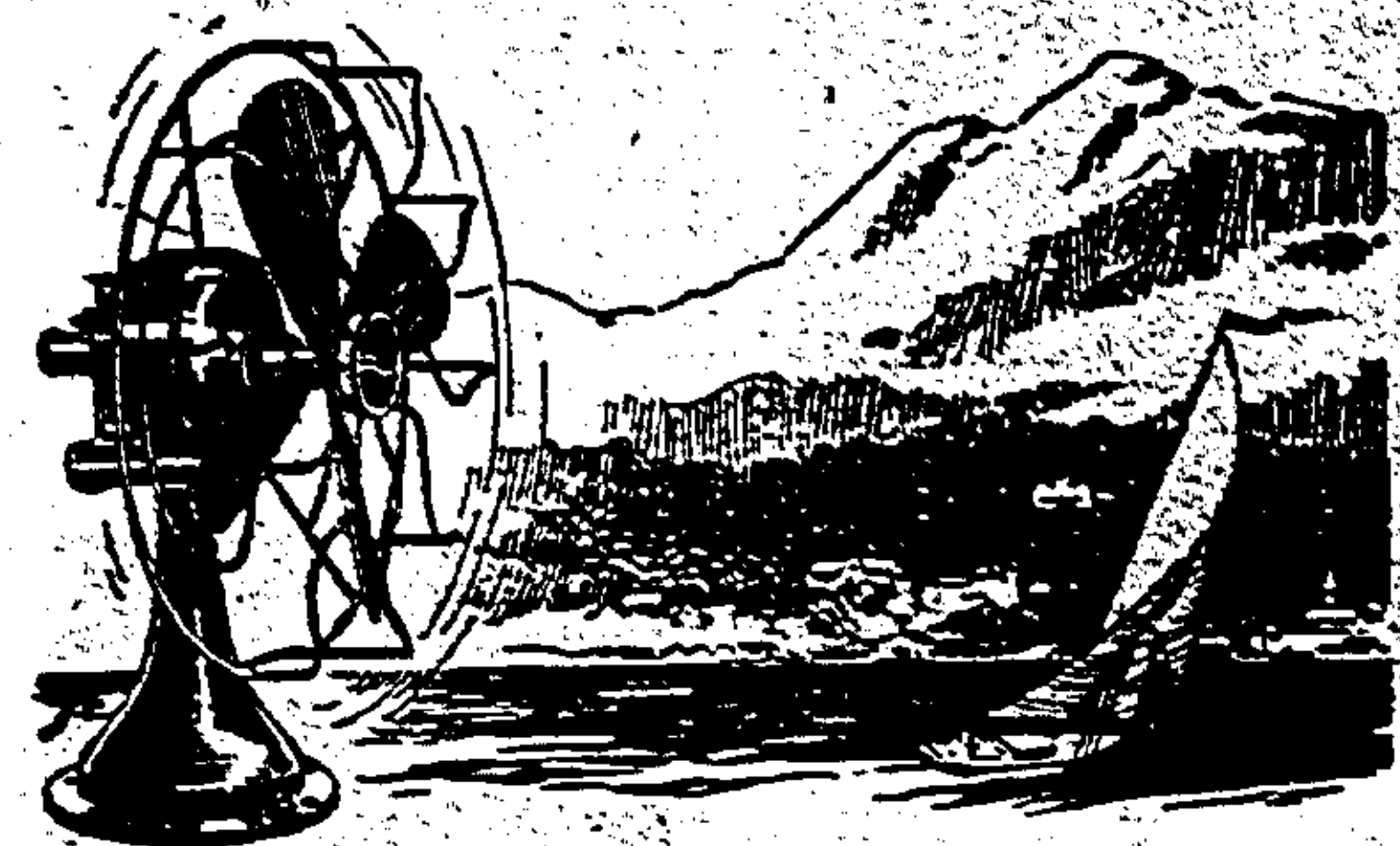
War Profiteering

Except for sections on the frontier which suffered from Indian raids, the colonies had not been the seat of any of the military

operations of the Seven Years' War, which ended, as far as America was concerned, in 1760. As always happens in a war, a good many new fortunes had been built up. Privateering frequently proved exceedingly profitable, and the great prizes brought in encouraged speculation. Army contracts—such, for example, as one of 2,000,000 pounds of beef and 2,000,000 pounds of bread among other supplies—lined the pockets of the contractors, who always emerge rich from such troubled periods. Business of all sorts had come to be conducted on a much larger scale, and we can clearly trace the growing connection between business leaders and subservient or participating legislatures, even one so close to the people as Connecticut. Lawyers were rising into prominence as business affairs became larger and more complex, and they also began to appear in legislatures.

For a while the farming and labouring classes had a share in the war-time prosperity, the farmer had got war-time prices and the labourers' wages had risen rapidly as the scarcity of labour had increased and floods of paper money had worked their usual inflation. But when the bubble broke, all of these classes suffered severely. Taxes had risen rapidly with the debts contracted by the several colonies. The currency became heavily depreciated and general business fell off sharply. The price of farm produce crashed. Many of the labourers and farmers had to abandon their homes. There was a severe decline in the price of farm land in the old settlements, many foreclosures of mortgages, and lawsuits for debts, which wiped out all equities.

For Your Sake...



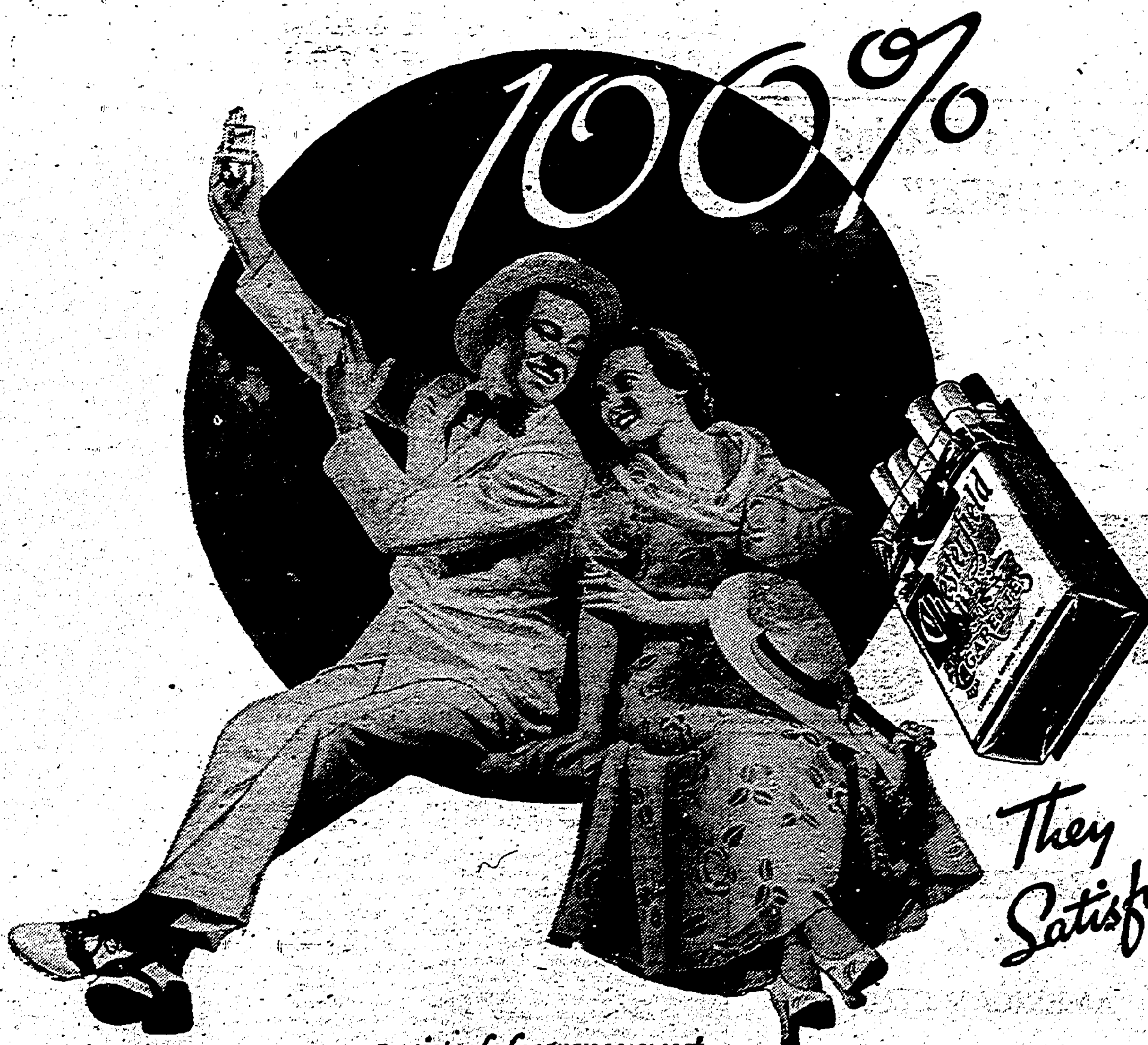
Get a Westinghouse fan—for your home or for your place of business. Its refreshing coolness will help you to forget that vacation you would like to take. No, it isn't an ocean breeze, but it will do much to keep you cool during these hot sultry days.

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CONSULAR OFFICERS AT HONG KONG

FULL LIST OF U.S. OFFICIALS

MR. CHARLES L. HOOVER
WAS APPOINTED ON
OCTOBER 25, 1934

The following is a complete list of the American Consular Officers in charge at Hong Kong:

Thomas W. Waldron, Consul from Nov. 15, 1843 to Sept. 8, 1844. He was the first consul of any country at Hong Kong. He died at Macau on September 8, 1844 and was buried there in the Protestant Cemetery of the East India Company.

Frederick T. Bush, appointed Consul on July 16, 1845.

James Keenan, Consul from 1850 to June 30, 1861.

H. N. Conger, Consul from June 30, 1862 to March 31, 1865.

F. D. Williams, Vice Consul from April, 1865 to July, 1865.

Edward J. Sarge, Acting Vice Consul from Aug. 1, 1865 to Sept. 30, 1865.

Isaac J. Allen, Consul from Dec. 1865 to Sept. 1867.

C. N. Goulding, Consul from Dec. 1869 to Dec. 10, 1870.

David H. Bailey, Consul from Dec. 10, 1870 to Sept. 19, 1877.

H. S. Loring, Acting Vice Consul from Sept. 20, 1877 to Feb. 2, 1879.

Col. J. S. Mosby, Consul from Feb. 3, 1879 to July 21, 1885.

R. E. Withers, Consul from July 21, 1885 to March 31, 1889.

R. E. Withers, Jr., Acting Vice Consul from March 31, 1889, to Oct. 4, 1889.

O. H. Simons, Consul from 1889 to Dec. 23, 1893.

William E. Hunt, Consul from 1893 to Sept. 10, 1897.

R. Wildman, Consul from Sept. 10, 1897 to June 30, 1898.

R. Wildman, Consul General from July 1, 1898 to Dec. 31, 1900.



Mr. R. M. McLay, Manager of the local branch of the National City Bank of New York.

First Consul General, he was lost with his family on the s.s. Rio de Janeiro on March 21, 1901.

W. E. Aldrich, in charge from Jan. 1, 1901 to Mar. 19, 1901.

W. A. Rublee, Consul General from Mar. 19, 1901 to Oct. 31, 1902.

John H. Bacon, in charge from Nov. 1, 1902 to March 1, 1903.

Gen. Edw. S. Bragg, Consul General from Mar. 1, 1903 to Feb. 15, 1906.

Wilbur Gracey, Vice Consul General from Feb. 16, 1906 to May 14, 1906.

Amos P. Wilder, Consul General from May 14, 1906 to Apr. 15, 1909. Father of the author, Thornton Wilder, he is now living in Connecticut.

Stuart J. Fuller, Vice Consul General from Apr. 16, 1909 to Dec. 9, 1909.

W. A. Rublee, Consul General from Dec. 9, 1909 to Apr. 15, 1910. He died in Hong Kong on April 15, 1910.

Stuart J. Fuller, Vice Consul General from Apr. 15, 1910 to Aug. 15, 1910.

Algar E. Carleton, Vice Consul General from Aug. 15, 1910 to Sept. 13, 1910.

George E. Anderson, Consul General from Sept. 13, 1910 to Apr. 21, 1920.

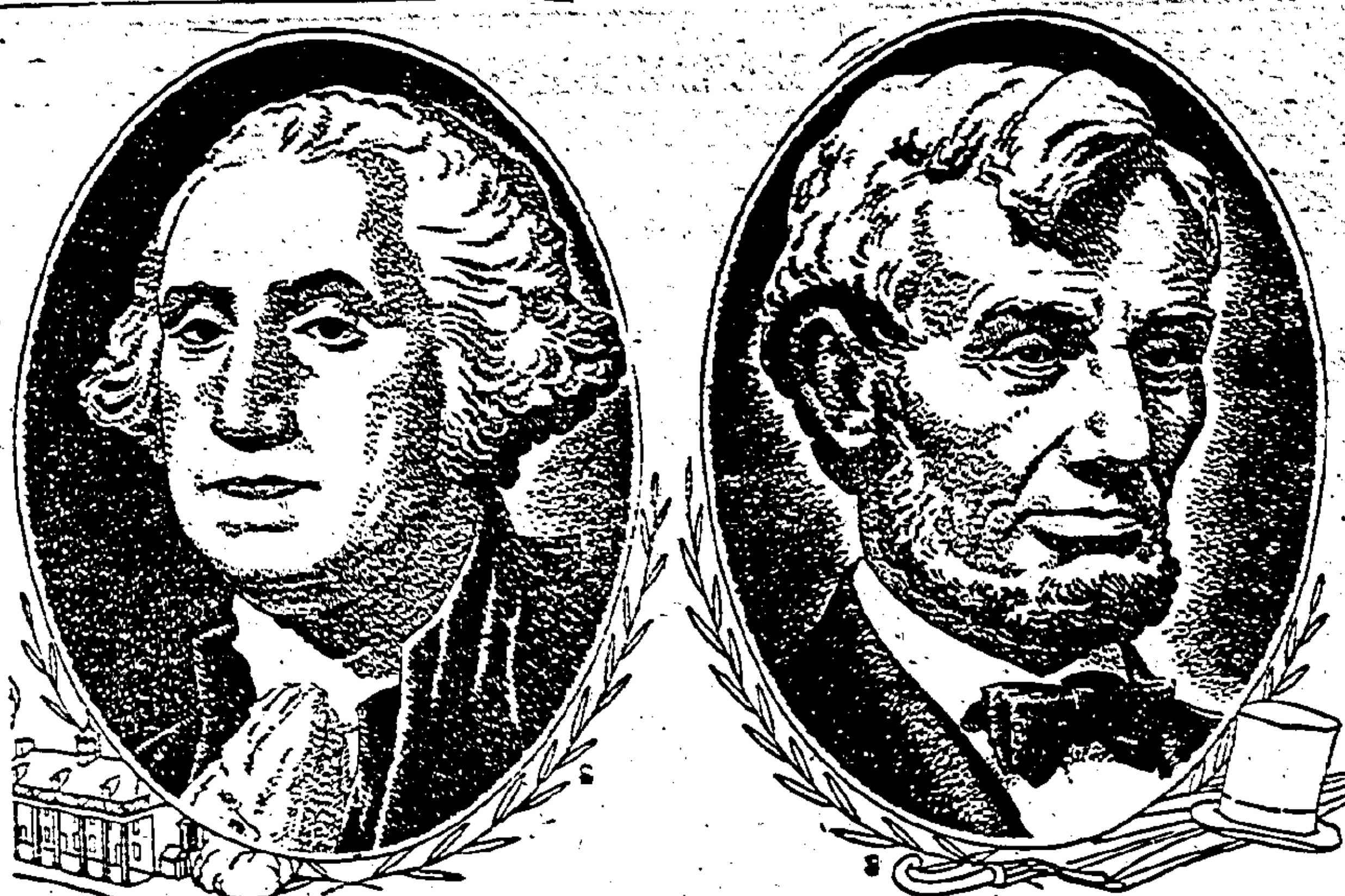
Leighton Hope, Vice Consul from Apr. 21, 1920 to Nov. 21, 1920.

William H. Gale, Consul General from Nov. 21, 1920 to Aug. 31, 1924.

A. C. Carleton, Consul from Aug. 31, 1924 to Aug. 12, 1925.

Roger Culver Tredwell, Consul General from Aug. 12, 1925 to Feb. 15, 1930.

Harold Shantz, Consul General from Feb. 15, 1930 to Oct. 25, 1934.



(Left)—George Washington, the "Father of his Country," was first President of the United States. He held office from 1789 to 1797. (Right) President Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States from 1861 to 1865, was assassinated on April 15, 1865, by John Wilkes Booth while attending a theatrical performance.

Full Text Of Independence Declaration

WHEN in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organising its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

"He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

"He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

"He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and theirs.

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An excellent portrait of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, made by Mr. J. O. Jordan, on the eve of the President's 53rd birthday, on January 30 last.

to them and formidable to tyrants only.

"He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

"He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of people.

"He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected: whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

"He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalisation of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

"He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

"He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

"He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

"He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

"He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

"He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation: For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States: For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world: For imposing taxes on us without our consent: For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury: For trial for pretended offences, by transporting us beyond seas, abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies. For taking away our charters, abolishing most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the forms of our Governments. For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

"He has abdicated Government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

"He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

"He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and peridy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy of a head of a civilised nation.

"He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

"He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every apt which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of conciliation. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

"We therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, July 4, 1776.

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AMERICAN COMPANIES IN HONG KONG

FULL LIST FROM CONSULATE

U.S. BUSINESS HOUSES
APPEAR TO BE ON
INCREASE

The following is a list of American firms in Hong Kong (incorporated in U.S. or registered in Shanghai): American Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc. U.S.A. Asia Life Building; American Express Co., Inc., 4 Des Voeux Road, Cll.; Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd., David House; Asia Life Insurance Company, Asia Life Building; Ault & Wiborn (China) Ltd., 18 Connaught Rd., Cll.; Calif.-Asia, Ltd. (Mr. O. H. Ochs), 4 Wing King Street; The Chase Bank, 15 Queen's Road, Cll.; Chinese-American Trading Co., 16 Queen's Rd., Cll.; Commercial & Credit Information Bureau, 9, Ice House Street; Connell Bros. and Company, Ltd., David House; Robert Dollar & Company, Pedder Bldg.; Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd., French Bank Bldg.; Eastman-Kodak Company, Asia Life Bldg.; L. Everett, Inc. (Thos. J. Patterson), Queen's Bldg.; Fox Film Corporation, King's Theatre Bldg.; Insurance Co. of North America, Bank of E. Asia Bldg.; Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, of China (M. I. Davis), Shell House; Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd., 22 Queen's Road Cll.; National Aniline & Chemical Co. U.S.A., E. & S. Bank Bldg.; National City Bank of New York, 2 Queen's Road, Cll.; Paramount Films of China, Inc., Asiatic Bldg.; Peacock Motion Picture Corp'n., Asia Life Bldg.; R.C.A. Victor Co. of China, 745 Nathan Road; Singer Sewing Machine Co., 12 Pedder Street; Standard-Vacuum Corporation, Union Bldg.; States Steamship Company, Asiatic Bldg.; Swan, Culbertson & Fritz, H. & S. Bk. Bldg.; The Texas Company (China) Ltd., Asia Life Bldg.; White-Chao Co. Inc., China Bldg.; Warner Bros. 1st National Pictures, (China) Inc., King's Theatre Bldg.; and West Coast Life Insurance Co., Bormemann & Co., Agents, Prince's Bldg.

(Continued on Page 11)

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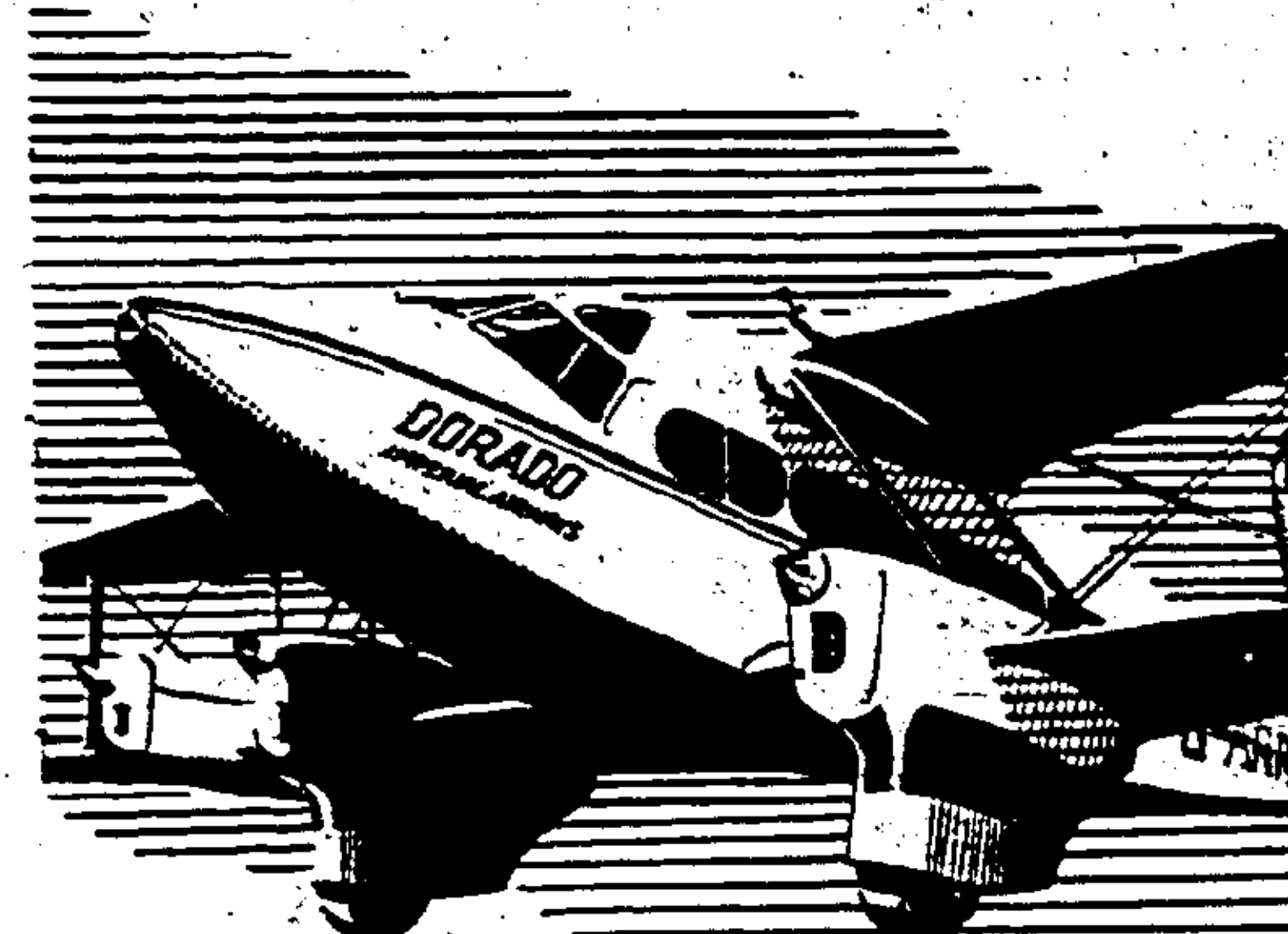
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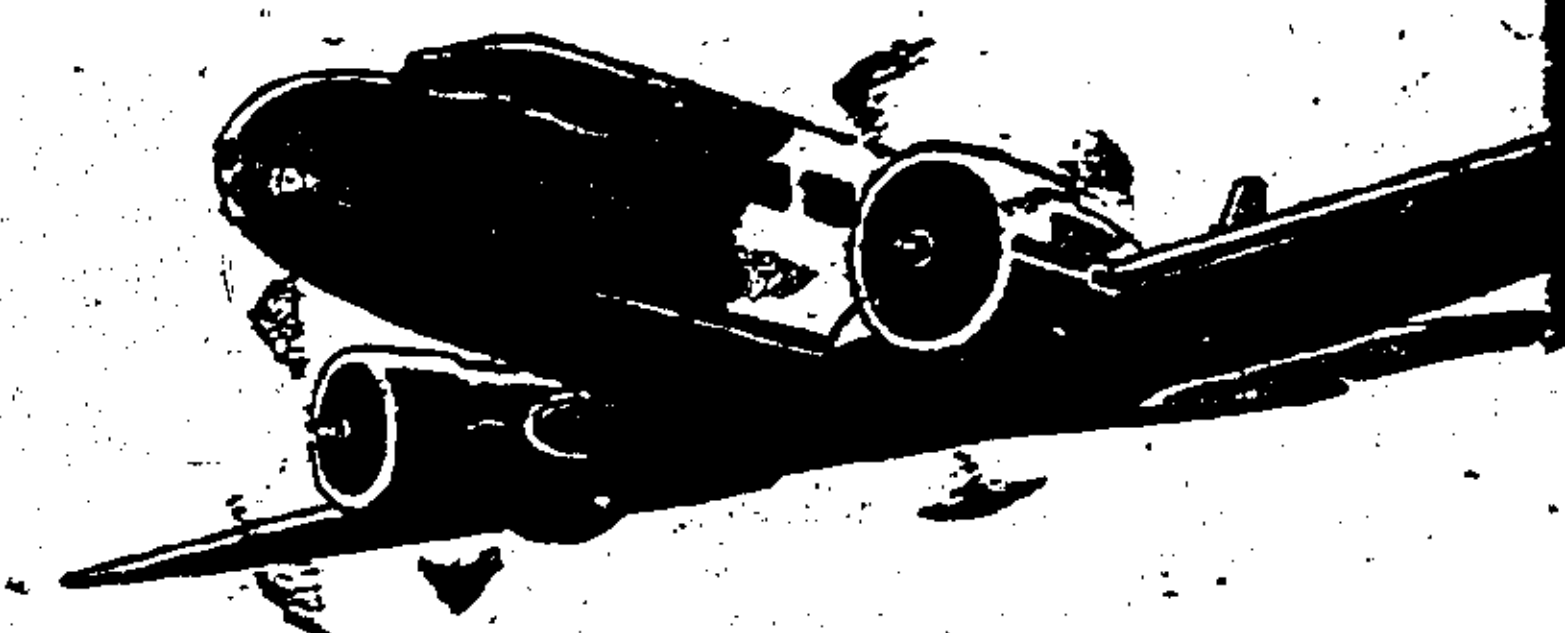
Fares: HONG KONG to: Penang £30—Singapore £35—Brisbane £87—London £175

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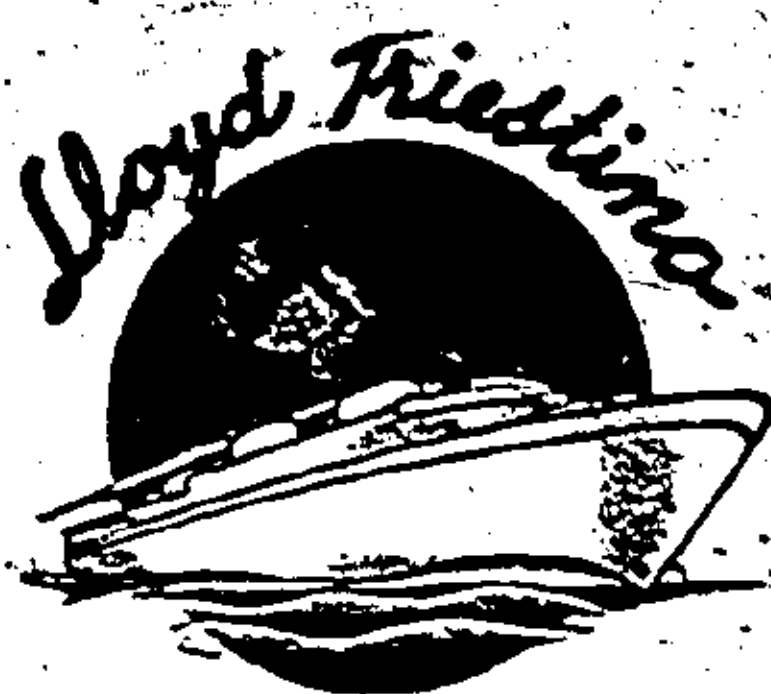
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SCHEDULE OF SAILINGS

HONG KONG TO ITALY HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI

m/s "VICTORIA"	30th July	m/s "VICTORIA"	21st July
s/s "CONTE VERDE"	30th Aug.	s/s "CONTE VERDE"	22nd Aug.
s/s "CONTE ROSSO"	3rd Oct.	s/s "CONTE ROSSO"	25th Sept.
		s/s "CONTE VERDE"	24th Oct.

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TAIYO MARU	Tuesday	21st July
CHICHIBU MARU	Thursday	30th July
TATSUTA MARU	Thursday	13rd Aug.

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER.

HIYE MARU (starts from Kobe)	Saturday	1st Aug.
HIKAWA MARU (Starts from Kobe)	Friday	14th July

NEW YORK via Panama.

INOJIMA MARU	Tuesday	7th July
INOTO MARU	Friday	31st July

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu.

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BEIYO MARU	Saturday	4th July
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.		
HAIRONE MARU (call Lisbon)	Saturday	18th July

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Beyrouth, Istanbul, Piraeus, and Marseilles.

"DURBAN MARU	Friday	10th July
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.		
KAMO MARU	Saturday	25th July

NAPTUNA (calls Saigon) Saturday, 4th July

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TANGO MARU	Saturday	11th July
MAYEASHI MARU	Tuesday	28th July

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TOBA MARU	Tuesday	7th July
MOTTORI MARU	Thursday	16th July
YOKUSHIMA MARU	Wednesday	29th July

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

FUSHIMI MARU	Saturday	4th July
HAKOZAKI MARU	Friday	17th July
KITANO MARU (Naki direct)	Friday	17th July

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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

JAVA Tawau, Sourabaya, Sema- rang, Cheribon & Batavia.	Erie Maru	Sat.	4th July
	Panama Maru	Wed.	15th July
NEW YORK via Japan, Los Angeles and Panama. Call Direct at Cristobal, Puerto, Colombia, Boston Philadel- phia and Baltimore	Kinai Maru	Tues.	7th July
	Tokai Maru	Wed.	5th Aug.
RIO-DE-JANEIRO, SANTOS MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Cape Town	Rio de Janeiro M. Montevideo Maru	Tues.	21st July
		Sun.	23rd Aug.
MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DARES-SALAAM, BEIRA, LOURENCO MARQUES, DURBAN, ALGOA BAY CAPE TOWN & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Singapore & Colombo	Manila Maru	Mon.	6th July
	African Maru	Sat.	1st Aug.
BOMBAY & KARACHI via Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Taijin Maru	Sat.	4th July
	Ohio Maru	Wed.	8th July
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Belawan Deli & Rangoon	Hague Maru	Mon.	20th July
JAPAN via Takao & Keelung	Canada Maru	Fri.	17th July
JAPAN PORTS	Celebes Maru	Tues.	7th July
	Hawaii Maru	Sun.	26th July
KEELUNG via Swatow and Amoy	Hong Kong Maru	Sun.	5th July
	Canton Maru	Sun.	12th July
TAKAO via Swatow and Amoy	Fukien Maru	Wed.	8th July

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CAR ASSAULTS
ON GIRLCourt Cleared For
Her Evidence

FOUR MEN REFUSED BAIL

The unnamed 16-year-old girl whom four men are alleged to have decoyed from a dance hall, criminally assaulted, and left nearly naked on the cliffs at Roedean, gave evidence and was cross-examined last month at Brighton Police-court.

Evidence was given that when charged at Brighton, one of them said: "I plead not guilty to the assault," and the other three "not guilty."

When it was announced that the girl was to be the first witness, the magistrates' clerk (Mr. Walker) said that as she was only 16 the court would have to be cleared. The public left, but the Press were allowed to stay.

It was decided not to give the girl's name at this point.

Mr. Barr, opening the case, spoke of drinks which the girl had with four men, and of their motor-car ride to where the girl alleged she was assaulted. The only thing the girl could say was that one man in the car assaulted her. "After that, perhaps happily," said Mr. Barr, "she lost consciousness, and she can remember nothing more of what happened in the car."

Four Men Seen

At one a.m. a police constable saw the four men at Kingswood, Surrey, their car apparently having run out of petrol. On the following Monday morning articles which the girl identified as hers were found on the ground where the car had been parked at Kingswood.

The girl, who was smartly dressed in a grey costume and dark blue hat, then gave evidence, and was allowed to sit. She said that she was 16 on Feb. 17.

She said that after she had been in Sherry's dance hall for about 15 minutes she went into the bar and had a small port.

"I saw the four men in the bar sitting at a table. One came up to me and spoke to me. He said that his name was Michael, and asked me if I would go and sit with them. I did so."

The girl added that she had two ports. The men told her they came from London. Later they went into a public-house, and she had another drink. She did not know what it was, but it was yellow.

"Felt Very Dizzy"

After three more drinks her head felt "very dizzy."

The girl then described how she entered a car with four men and drove along the Brompton road. One of the men, she said, tried to assault her.

"Then someone from the front—I don't know who it was—hit me on the left side of the jaw," she continued. "I was then hit again on the other side of the jaw."

"I screamed, and a hand was put over my mouth. I then had another blow on the nose."

"I don't remember another thing until I was picked up."

When she came to she was lying face downwards on the wet grass. It was raining. She only had her stockings on and her coat was around her.

Mr. Raymond Barry (for Gooding): Your appearance suggests you are much older than you really are?—Yes.

You look between 20 and 24 years of age?—Yes.

On this particular evening, according to what you told us, you had six drinks?—Yes.

The girl added that her loss of memory was due to the blows she received, and not to the drinks she had had.

Questions About Cosmetics

DOCTOR IN IRONS
IN POLICE CELL"Lucky He Is Not On
Murder Charge"CHILD BASHED TO THE
GROUND

Liverpool.—A doctor who had been put in irons in a police cell was stated at Liverpool police-court last month to be lucky not to have been charged with murder.

Dr. Florence Joseph O'Driscoll, aged 30, of Mulgrave-street, Liverpool, was accused on remand of being drunk and incapable, causing wilful damage, and assaulting George O'Connor, aged three. He was fined total of £3 on the first two charges, and ordered to pay £1 10s. for the damage. The charge of assault was dismissed.

Mr. W. S. Oliver, prosecuting, said that on May 27 a friend saw O'Driscoll sitting on the edge of a pavement obviously drunk.

When the friend tried to assist him O'Driscoll pushed him away and staggered off into Ryley's gardens, where some children were playing.

He picked up the child O'Connor, raised him above his head, and swung him round. Then he dashed him to the ground and fell upon him.

Put in Irons

O'Driscoll, stated Mr. Oliver, interfered with people who tried to assist the child, and then narrowly escaped being run over by a bicycle and car. He was locked up, and soon afterwards it was found that he had done 30s worth of damage to the cell. It was then that he was put in irons.

Mr. Oliver said that fortunately the child's injuries were only superficial, or O'Driscoll might have been facing a charge of murder.

Mr. John A. Behn, on behalf of O'Driscoll, expressed deep regret for what had happened.

Mr. E. J. Ward, the presiding magistrate, said to O'Driscoll: "You have behaved like a lunatic. By your disgraceful behaviour you are running the risk of being struck off the medical register."

The magistrates suggested that O'Driscoll should pay £5 compensation in respect of the child's injuries.

Do you live with your parents?—Yes.

Do they approve of your drinking in public bars and going out with strange men?—No, sir.

Do you approve of your drinking in public bars and going out with strange men?—No, sir.

Do you have been using any lip-stick that night?—Yes.

And rouge?—Yes.

Eye-black or something on your eyes?—No.

In reply to Mr. Good, the girl said that she told the men her age was 19.

Mr. Good: Was anything said about one girl being with four men?—I do not remember it.

Mr. Good: Did you say you had been out with eight men before?—No, sir, not at all.

Do you remember saying to Munro, "Kiss me again"?—No.

You might have done?—Yes, but I cannot remember.

Shocked State

Dr. Sydney L. Hicks, the police surgeon, said that when he examined the girl at 12.30 a.m. on May 23 he found a number of bruises and abrasions which had been recently caused. She was in a shocked state and was crying.

Mr. Barr said that although the magistrate granted bail the previous week, he was now instructed to oppose it.

The magistrates refused to grant bail, and the four men were remanded in custody.

Learner Dies At
Car-driving Test

Engineer-Lieutenant Commander-Ronald Callender Bain, R.N.R., of Grove-crescent, Kingsbury, N. W., a bachelor, aged 41, died at the wheel of a car during a driving test along Watford Way, Hendon, recently.

He had failed in a test about

a month before. After half an hour's tuition on the last occasion his instructor handed the car to the examiner.

When the commander collapsed, the examiner grasped the wheel and stopped the car.

Commander Bain was dead when an ambulance arrived.

H.K. VOLUNTEER
DEFENCE CORPSORDERS FOR THE
COMING WEEK

Hong Kong Volunteer-Defence Corps, Orders by Lieut-Colonel H. B. L. Dowbiggin, O.B.E. Commandant, Hong Kong Volunteer-Defence Corps.

Hong Kong.

Friday, 3rd July, 1936.

GENERAL

ANTI-GAS-COURSE

The next lecture will take place in the Lecture Room at Volunteer H. Q. at 5.30 p.m. Friday, July 10th.

RIFLES AND BAYONETS

All rifles and bayonets to be returned to Stores at once for Annual Overhaul.

CORPS DIARY

O. C. Units are requested to attend at Corps H. Q. at 5.45 p.m. on Monday 6th July to discuss and arrange Diary for Season 1936-1937.

PARADE

CORPS ENGINEERS

Monday, July 6th.—Miniature Range.

CORPS SIGNALS

Signalling Class only will parade at Corps H. Q. at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 7th July.

M.G. TROOP

Parade at Causeway Stable at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 7th instant.

ARMOURD CAR SECTION

Section will parade at H.Q. on Tuesday, 7th July, at 5.30 p.m.

Members of the M.G. Competition Team will parade at H.Q. on Thursday, 9th July, at 5.30 p.m. for practice in I.A.

MOTOR MACHINE GUN SECTION

(1) Members of both Machine Gun Competition teams will parade at H.Q. on Monday, 6th instant at 5.30 p.m. for instruction in preparation for the Second Stage of the Competition. As the Second Stage is to be fired on Monday, 13th instant members of both teams are particularly requested to be on parade.

(2) Recruits will parade at H.Q. at 5.30 p.m. sharp on Monday, 6th instant and proceed to Kennedy Road Range to fire M. G. Course, Part I, under C.S.M. Rogers.

(3) All members of the Section who have not already done so, will send their driving licences, as soon as possible, to O. C. Section for renewal for the year 1936/1937.

NO. 2 (SCOTTISH) COMPANY

The team representing the Company in the M. G. Competition will parade at H.Q. at 5.30 p.m., Thursday, 9th July.

AIR ARM

Parade at Headquarters on Tuesday, 7th July for lecture.

KENNEDY ROAD RANGE—ALLOTMENT

Kennedy Road Range is allotted to No. 1-(M.G.) Company from 5.30 p.m. this evening 3rd instant.

COMMAND

Captain J. S. Rodrigues assumes command of the Corps Infantry vice Major S. Jarvis, M. C. (Hospital) with effect from to-day's date.

LEAVE

Captain J. S. Rodrigues, Corps Infantry, returned from leave to-day 3rd instant. Unexpired portion of leave from 3.7.36 to 31.7.36 is hereby cancelled.

No. 1791 A/Cpl. J. E. Hodgins, No. 1 (M.G.) Company, No. 2 Platoon, is granted leave from 15.5.36 to 14.3.37.

No. 2021 Pte. Ernest Kern, A. S. C. Cadre, is granted 12 months' leave from 28.6.36 to 27.6.37.

STRUCK OFF STRENGTH

No. 1695 Pte. A. McG. Mitchell, M.M.G. Section, as from 19.5.36 (Permitted to resign).

No. 2116 Pte. M. dos Remedios, Corps Infantry, No. 10 Platoon, as from 16.6.36 (Permitted to resign).

(Sgd.) R. C. B. ANDERSON, Captain.

Adjutant, H.K.V.D. Corps.

AFFILIATED UNITS

Nursing Detachment, H.K.V.D.C.

MEETING

A meeting will be held on Monday 6th July at 5.30 p.m. at P.W.D. Offices.

RESIGNATION

Miss A. Owen-Hughes—3.7.36. (Sgd.) K. DURRAN, Commandant.

Nursing Detachment, H.K.V.D.C.

TO STOP CLIFF DANGER

The Broadstairs Council have decided to take steps to avert any danger of a fall of cliff near the Grand Hotel, a spot favoured by visitors. Plans are to be prepared for an undercliff promenade and sea wall.

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Steamer	Jan. 26	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 2	Feb. 9
E/Canada	Jan. 26	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 2	Feb. 9
E/Russia	Feb. 12	Feb. 14	Feb. 16	Feb. 18	Feb. 27
E/Japan	Feb. 23	Feb. 25	Feb. 28	Mar. 2	Mar. 8
E/Asia	Mar. 10	Mar. 12	Mar. 14	Mar. 16	Mar. 18
E/Canada	Mar. 19	Mar. 21	Mar. 24	Mar. 26	Mar. 27
E/Russia	Apr. 2	Apr. 4	Apr. 6	Apr. 8	Apr. 10
E/Japan	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	Apr. 21	Apr. 23	Apr. 29
E/Asia	Apr. 30	May 2	May 4	May 6	May 8
E/Canada	May 14	May 16	May 19	May 21	May 23
E/Russia	May 28	May 30	June 1	June 3	June 5
E/Japan	June 11	June 13	June 16	June 18	June 24

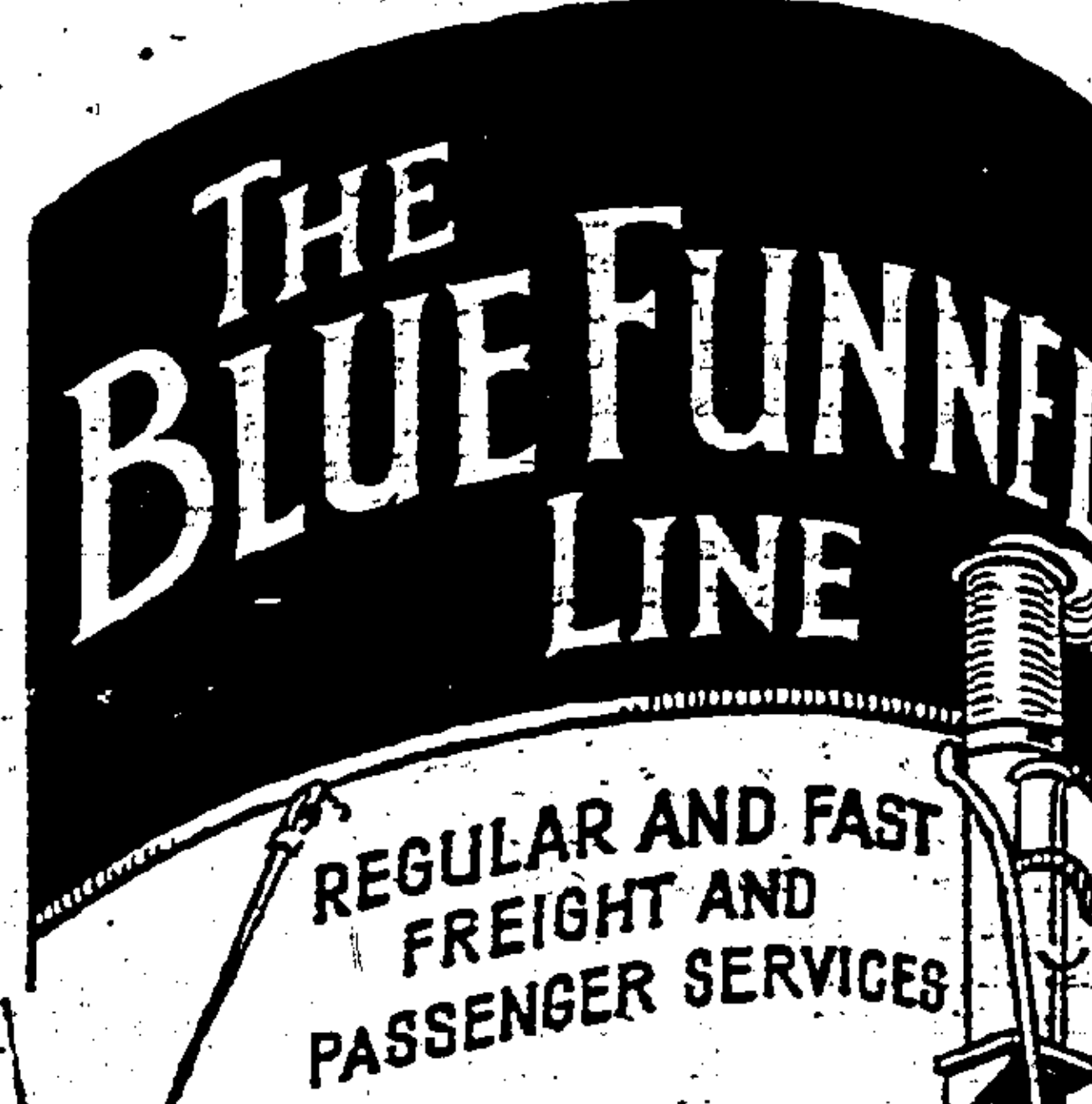
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LIVERPOOL SERVICE

DEMODOCUS Sails 28 July for Havre, Liverpool, Bromborough and Glasgow.

NEW YORK SERVICE

GLAUCUS Sails 4 July for Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore via Manila, Batavia, Straits, and Cape of Good Hope.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

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TALITHYUS Sails 16 July for Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle.

INWARD SERVICE

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TALITHYUS Due 11 July from Pacific via Japan and Shanghai.

TELESIAS Due 13 July from U.K. via Straits.

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"BIG BROWN EYES"

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ALAN BAXTER
Directed by Ernst Lubitsch - A Paramount Picture

TO-MORROW

MADEIRA CARROLL in "The Case Against Mrs. Ames"

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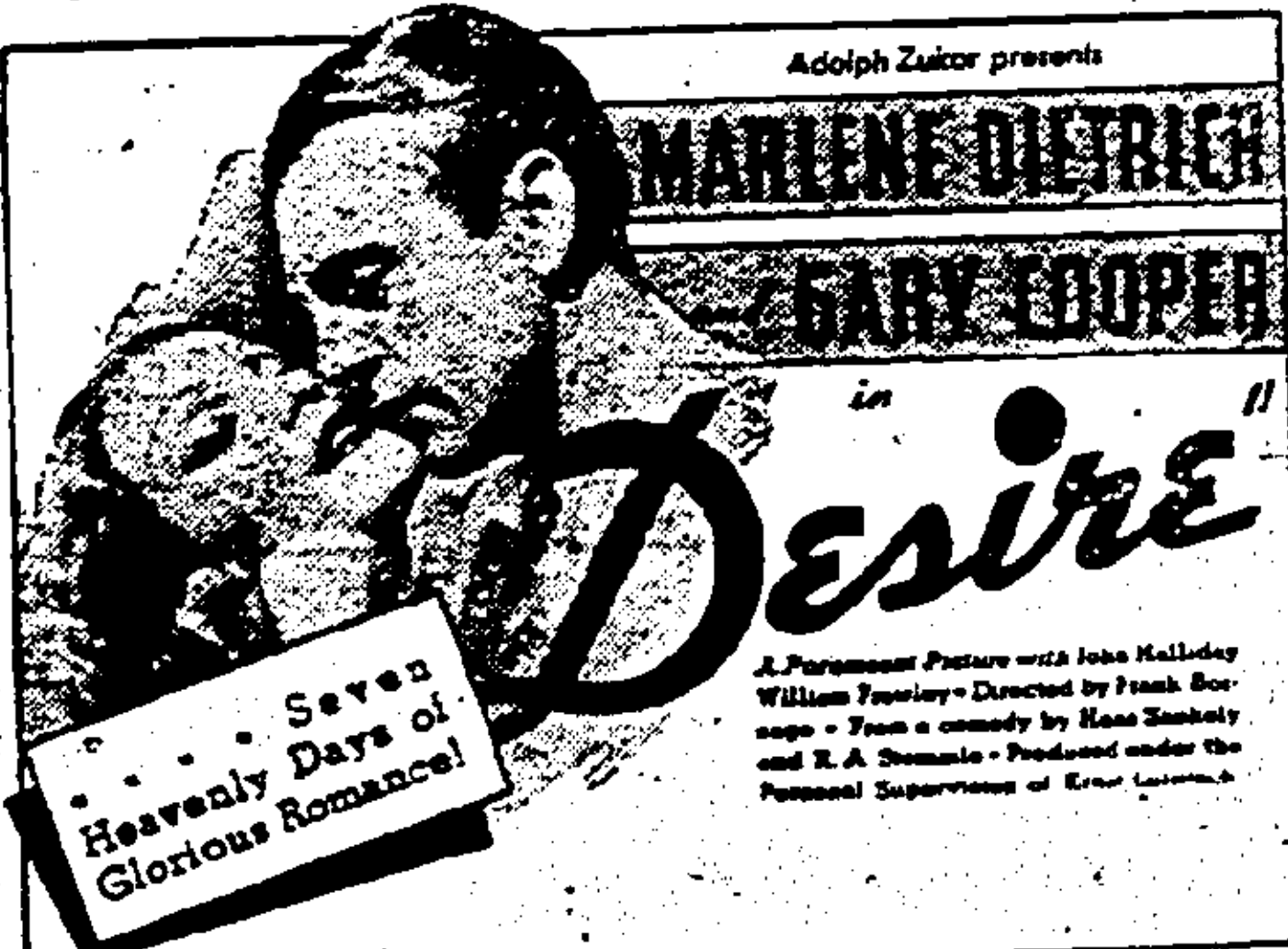
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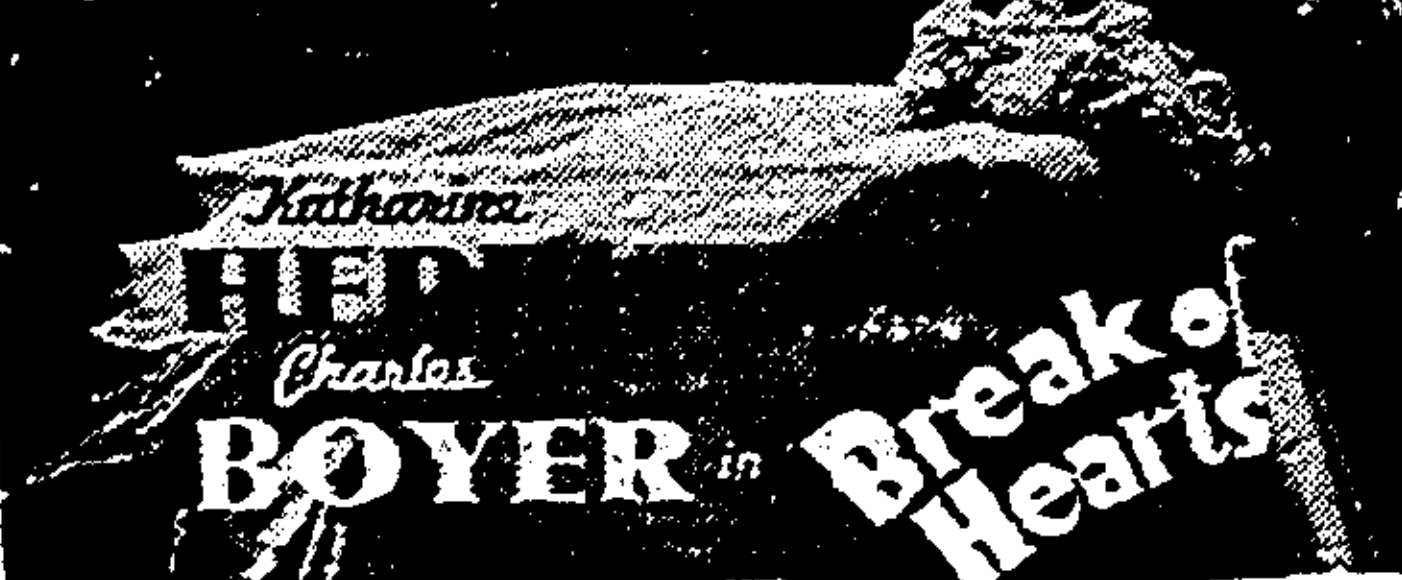
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CONFERENCE AT MONTREUX

Various Questions To Be Settled

"CHINA MAIL" SPECIAL

Geneva, To-day

Various questions that will have to be settled when the Straits Conference in Montreux reopens were discussed by Mr. Eden, M. Paul-Boncour, M. Litvinoff, M. Titulescu and Rushdi Aras in a long conference here yesterday afternoon. M. Paul-Boncour and Rushdi Aras will leave for Montreux to-day in order to attend the last sitting of the Technical Committee.

The British delegation announced during yesterday's sitting of the Technical Committee that it will submit the proposal that a compromise between the original Turkish and the English draft agreement be accepted. The plenary session will be resumed on Monday.—Trans-Ocean Service.

SECRET BURIAL IN COTSWOLDS

Last Rites For Dead Undergraduate

SURPRISE IN DEATH NOTICE

Oxford.—Great secrecy was observed regarding the funeral to-day of Mr. Thomas Patten Moss, aged 21, the Balliol undergraduate whose body was found in a burned-out hayrick at Stadhampton last month.

It was known that a memorial service was to take place in Balliol College. When visitors arrived they were refused admission.

The remains, in a plain oak coffin, had been brought from Holywell Cemetery Chapel, near to Holywell Manor (a Balliol College residence), where Mr. Moss had lived. Only relatives and friends of the family and a few undergraduates were present. Mr. Moss's mother was unable to attend owing to indisposition.

The service included the recital of a passage from "A Pilgrim's Progress" by the Rev. M. R. Ridley.

Last-Minutes Order
It was not until the coffin had been placed in a hearse outside the college that the undertaker was told where the interment was to be.

The hearse, which was followed by about half a dozen mourners in cars, moved off in the direction of Cheltenham.

A stop was made at Northleach Cemetery, among the Cotswolds, where the interment took place.

Here also efforts had been made to prevent publicity. All the cards had been removed from the wreaths. The graveside service was taken by the Rev. E. Russell, curate of Northleach, who was assisted by the Rev. M. R. Ridley.

Notice Issued
The mourners included Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Bailey, Mr. C. S. MacInness, a well-known Canadian, and two women friends.

Surprise has been caused by the publication of a death notice, which states that Mr. Moss met his death accidentally. It is understood that this was inserted by Mrs. Moss.

Friends state that there was no intention of anticipating what might be the verdict of the inquest.

When the attention of Mr. Lett, the coroner, was drawn to the notice, he was surprised. Sir Bernard Spilsbury's report had not been received, and there was, therefore, no indication of what his findings would be.

JAPANESE OLYMPIC CREW BEATEN

(Continued from Page 1)

In the Grand Challenge Cup semi-final Zurich beat Tokyo by six lengths in 7 mins. 9 secs.

In the other semi-final Leader R.C. beat Boston by a length, the time being 7 mins. 17 secs.

In vivid contrast with the previous day, the weather was ideal yesterday for rowing, with a slight head-wind, but the water was still. There was no sun.

Making an excellent start the Japanese crew pulled a faster stroke, but Zurich secured a lead of three-quarters of a length over the first 200 yards. The Japanese crew were stroking 40 to the min-

U.S. BASEBALL RESULTS

Tigers Again Too Good For Browns

New York, To-day

The following were the results of the League baseball matches played yesterday:

American League
Cleveland 5 10 0
Chicago 6 12 3
Appling homered.

Detroit 9 16 1
Gehringer hit a home run.

St. Louis 5 7 2
The game between Washington and Philadelphia was postponed on account of rain.

No games were scheduled in the National League.—Reuter.

MITCHELL INNES BACK TO FORM

(Continued from Page 1)

At Tunbridge Wells, Kent took first innings points from Sussex. Sussex: 187.
Kent: 261 for 3 (Ashdown 120 not out).

At Worcester, Derby beat Worcester by an innings and 123 runs. Derby: 234 for 8 dec.
Worcester: 64 (Copson 5 for 38), and 47 (Copson 7 for 16).

At Basingstoke, Nottingham beat Hampshire by an innings and 47 runs. Hampshire: 107 and 61 (Voce 6 for 37).
Notts: 215 for 7 dec.

At Lord's, Cambridge University drew with the M.C.C. Cambridge: 282 (Smith 5 for 56) and 155 for 5 dec.
M.C.C.: 155 and 63 for 5.

At Hull, Yorkshire took first innings points from Glamorgan. Glamorgan: 148 (Verity 7 for 35) and 83 for 5.
Yorkshire: 150 for 6 dec.

At Preston, Gloucester beat Lancashire by 175 runs. Gloucester: 138 and 214.
Lancashire: 45 (Goddard 6 for 15) and 132 (Goddard 5 for 57).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Leeds—Yorkshire v Surrey
Chesterfield—Derbyshire v Warwickshire.

Manchester—Lancashire v All-India
Nottingham—Nottinghamshire v Middlesex.

Bristol—Gloucestershire v Essex
Lancely—Glamorgan v Somerset.

Portsmouth—Hampshire v Sussex
Kettering—Northamptonshire v Worcestershire.

EXPRESS CRASH IN EUROPE

Two Dead And Thirty Injured

DRIVER ARRESTED

Vienna.—The Paris-Vienna express was derailed one night recently at Asten-St. Florian, near Linz, 100 miles from here.

Two railway employees were killed and 30 passengers were injured, six of them seriously.

There were British passengers on the train, but none was injured. They were travelling in the direct coach from Calais to Budapest, which was at the rear of the train and kept to the rails.

The engine and the first five coaches overturned.

Ignored Warnings
The driver of the train has been arrested. It is alleged that he ignored warnings that the line was under repair and drove at high speed.

The scene of the accident is only 200 yards from where the wife of the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Schuschnigg, was killed in a car accident a year ago. Reports that the crash had been schemed by political agitators were strongly denied.

A detachment of army engineers helped with repairs in the light of torches. The line was cleared in time for the next Paris-Vienna express, which passed early the following morning.

ute, but were still three quarters of a length behind.

Zurich passed Fawley in 3 mins. 24 secs., rowing beautifully and two lengths ahead.

At the three-quarter mile post the Japanese crew made frantic efforts but became ragged as the stroke set a pace of 48.

Zurich thus paddled home easily and great applause.

WOMEN "SHY" IN TRADE UNIONS

Need A Sense Of Responsibility

New York, To-day

Women are too shy to take their full part in the trade union movement and prefer to be represented by men.

This conclusion was reached by delegates at the conference of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives at Bourne-mouth recently.

It was stated that women had only one representative at the conference for every 1,350 members, while men had one for every 400.

One woman delegate said that her sex needed a sense of responsibility.

Another said: "We want the women in our branches to wake up, because the future of our trade is for the women."

A male delegate thought that it would be fatal if the conference were constructed on a sex basis.

DRAFT RESOLUTION DETAILS

(Continued from Page 1)

It turned out that a Czechoslovakian press photographer named Stephen Lux had fired the shot at himself, with the intention of committing suicide.

The injured man was taken to a hospital and immediately operated upon, but died later. Several ladies who were sitting near Lux state that they heard him mutter in French "This is the last stroke: this is the death of the League of Nations."

M. DELBOS'S SPEECH

The maiden speech of the French Foreign Minister, M. Delbos, who was the first to speak after the proceedings, interrupted so tragically by a journalist's attempt at suicide, made a strong impression on all the delegates by its clarity and the concrete proposals it contained.

M. Delbos said: "If the League of Nations has suffered a defeat in the painful drama enacted during the last few months this was due to the weapons provided by the Covenant not having been employed with their full effectiveness. That was not the fault of the Covenant, in which we can place full confidence, and France will reject any proposal prejudicing the structure of the spirit of the Covenant. It is not a question of altering the principles of the Covenant, but of making their application more effective. For this reason my Government distrusts reform plans involving a change in the text, since in this case the letter is the guardian of the spirit."

"The French delegation will therefore not propose any fundamental alteration, but will concentrate on finding practical methods for increasing its effectiveness."—Trans-Ocean Service.

BRITAIN'S GREAT DAY AT WIMBLEDON

(Continued from Page 1)

Kay Stammers and Miss Freda James (Gt. Britain), the holders, beat Mrs. Andrus (U.S.) and Mme. Henrotin (France) 6-0, 6-4 in their Semi-Final Round encounter, and Miss Helen Jacobs and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey-Fabryan, the United States Doubles champions, beat Miss Joan Ingram and Mrs. King (Gt. Britain) 6-4, 6-3.

In the one remaining match decided yesterday Donald Budge and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey-Fabryan (U.S.) entered the Final Round of the Mixed Doubles Championship by beating C. E. Malfroy (New Zealand) and Frau. Sperling (Germany) 6-4, 6-3.—Reuter.

PLUCKY VON CRAMM

When Perry noticed his opponent limping he gallantly suggested he should see a masseur, but von Cramm played gamely on and at the conclusion the umpire, at his request, announced what had happened and expressed von Cramm's regrets that he was unable in the circumstances to play better.—British Wireless Service.

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